

BERKSHIRE

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT.

REPORT

TO THE RURAL AND URBAN AUTHORITIES

OF THE

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT OF

BERKSHIRE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1895,

BY

W. T. G. WOODFORDE, M.D., LOND.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT.

THE Berkshire Combined Sanitary District has an area of 380,367 acres, and at the census of 1891 it contained an enumerated population of 146,682 persons distributed through eight rural and four urban districts—of which five (rural) extended into adjacent portions of the adjoining counties.

At the beginning of 1895 The Local Government Act of 1894 came into operation, and although it did not alter, except to a very small extent, either the area or population of the district, the result of one of its provisions (viz., Sect. 24 (5) which enacts that where a rural sanitary district is situate in more than one county such portion of it as is in each county shall henceforth become a separate rural district) has been to increase the number of Sanitary Authorities included therein from twelve to seventeen. The new districts thus created are the following, viz. :—

“Culham,” being the Oxfordshire parishes of the late Abingdon rural district ;

“Crowmarsh,” being the Oxfordshire parishes of the late Wallingford rural district ;

“Goring,” being the Oxfordshire parishes of the late Bradfield rural district ;

“Ramsbury,” being the Wiltshire parishes of the late Hungerford rural district ;

“Egham,” being one of the two Surrey parishes included in the Windsor rural district; the other, Thorpe, being now taken for all purposes into the Chertsey Union; as is the Hampshire parish of Newtown, hitherto in Newbury rural district, into the Kingsclere Union.

In order to avoid repetition it will be convenient here to refer briefly to some points which apply to the combined district as a whole before entering on those which relate to the individual Authorities.

Of the four Boroughs (and Urban Authorities) included in the Combination, Abingdon and Wallingford have good and sufficient sewerage on the Bailey Denton, and Shone system respectively, and each has also a municipal water supply of excellent quality; while Maidenhead and Newbury have nearly completed their new sewerage works, the engineers being Mr. Lailey for the first and Mr. Anstie for Newbury. The public water supply of each town is from the mains of a local company—those of Maidenhead being also laid over the neighbouring parts of Cookham rural district.

The towns of Egham and Hungerford, in the corresponding rural districts, are at present without sewers, but the growth of the first-named, and the action of the Thames Conservancy under their new Act as regards Hungerford are forcing the question to the front rapidly.

Egham has a good water supply close at hand, the works of the West London Company being in the town, and their mains serve a good part of the adjoining rural district, as also those of Windsor and Easthampstead, which last contains the Bracknell

special drainage district, whose sewerage—planned by Mr. Radford—is now nearly completed, while it and the neighbourhood have a water supply available from the Wokingham Company.

Bracknell, however, and Thatcham, in Newbury rural district, are the only places in the rural districts which have provided themselves with a complete sewerage system as yet, though plans have been prepared by Mr. Fowler, C.E., for the sewerage of Clewer in connection with the main outfall of the Windsor sewers.

In the rural districts generally, however, the old vault closets have been largely replaced by “pail” closets—or other “dry” systems—while as regards the disposal of “slop sewage” there is a very great improvement in most places, and especially during the past year in some of the villages adjacent to the Thames and the Kennet as a result of the action of the Thames Conservancy under their new Act.

The census returns of 1871, 81, and 91 shew that in the twenty years covered by them there has been an aggregate increase of about 3,200 inhabited houses and of 23,000 persons in the entire combined district, particularly in the residential localities and the riverside resorts, and occurring mainly in the rural districts of Bradfield, Cookham, Easthampstead, and Windsor, and in the urban ones of Maidenhead and Newbury; while in the Abingdon, Hungerford, and Newbury rural districts there has been a decrease of about 8,600; but as during the twenty years 1871-91 the boundaries of some of the districts were altered (*viz.*, Newbury and Abingdon, both rural and urban, as also Bradfield rural) and some 5,000 persons were taken out of

the combined district entirely, while about 2,500 were shifted from the rural into the urban districts of Abingdon and Newbury, it is hardly practicable to state accurately the amount, whether of increase or of decrease, for those particular districts.

Density of Population.—Taking the whole combined district the average is 2·6 acres per head and 4·7 occupants per inhabited house, but as regards the acreage per unit of population there is a considerable range of variation in the different districts; thus in the urban ones of Abingdon, Wallingford, Newbury, and Maidenhead there are respectively about 9, 8, 6, and 5·5 persons per acre, while in the rural districts, which are almost entirely agricultural or in a few cases residential in character, the density of the population ranges from nearly six acres in Hungerford and Ramsbury to 0·9 acres per head in Windsor and Egham, which last however have in Clewer and in the town of Egham respectively what are practically urban populations. The average density of house occupation, whether in urban or rural districts, varies within much narrower limits, the lowest being 4·3 persons per house in Newbury rural and the greatest 5·6 in Maidenhead urban district.

The question of “overcrowding” is however of so much importance in relation to the sanitary condition of a district that I have thought it desirable to reprint Tables II., III. and IV., which were prepared for the Annual Report of 1894 from the Census Returns of 1891, the first two of which give the number and proportional age distribution of persons living in the combined district at specified ages, while Table IV. shews the number of cottages or of separate tenement occupations having

less than five rooms, together with the number of persons occupying the same. Adopting the Registrar General's "standard rate" of two adults per room (two children under ten years old being considered as equivalent to one adult) it will be seen that this rate is not exceeded in much more than 2% of the cottages. It is not however merely a matter of the number of persons occupying the cottage, but equally of the air space and ventilation of the rooms, the minimum standard being 300 cubic feet per head if used only for sleeping and 400 cubic feet if for living as well. Such overcrowding as is met with is not generally of a very serious character, though when it occurs it is often very difficult to remedy from the insufficiency of a considerable proportion of the older cottages in a good many localities as regards the number, size, or the ventilation of their sleeping rooms.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act is in force throughout the combined district, with the exceptions of the boroughs of Maidenhead and Newbury, and 525 notifications were received during the year as against 452 in 1894, viz.:—

Disease.			No of Notifications.	Deaths.	Percentage of fatal attacks.
Small Pox	...	...	3	nil.	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	279	4	1'4%
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	103	32	31'1%
Enteric & other Cont ^d . Fevers	...	...	58	4	6'9%
Puerperal Fever	...	...	3	3	...
Erysipelas	...	...	79	1	1'3%

With the exception of diphtheria and croup, the proportion of deaths to cases notified was considerably below the average

of the five years 1890-94 inclusive during which the Act has been in force, the mean mortality for that period having been small pox 7·8 %, scarlet fever 3·6 %, diphtheria 28·6 %, enteric and continued fever 22·1 %, and erysipelas 6·4 % to notifications received.

In the six years that the Notification Act has been in force the number of notifications received of the more important complaints, with the resulting mortality and the percentage of deaths to cases, is as follows:—

			Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Typhoid and other Cont ^d . Fevers.
1890	...	...	1	88	115	64
1891	...	...	...	125	178	43
1892	...	...	1	393	85	49
1893	...	...	70	437	160	64
1894	...	...	5	237	81	29
1895	...	...	3	279	103	58
Total	...	...	80	1,559	722	307
No. of Deaths	...	...	6	53	217	62
Percentage of Deaths to Attacks			7·5 %	3·4 %	30·1 %	20·2 %

During the period that the Act has been in operation in the greater part of the district it has worked satisfactorily and with uniform smoothness so far as notification by the medical attendant is concerned, and the fears that were entertained by some of its operation involving such publicity as would often be likely to be injurious to the parties concerned have not been justified by the result, while the decrease in the fatality of some of the notifiable diseases has been very marked. The

Act does not, however, as yet confer all the benefit on the community that it might do; first, because its adoption in any given district is optional, and secondly, because it is so drawn that the "DUAL" notification for which it provides is practically a dead letter in the district, and I cannot entertain a doubt but that a large proportion of mild attacks, where a doctor has not been called in, are never notified at all, nor are the proper precautions taken to stop the spread of infection. This arises from the fact that, while the Act requires the head of the family or other responsible person to notify "*as soon as he becomes aware*" of the nature of the illness, it does not require him to take any steps to obtain such information, and the plea of ignorance is consequently set up with much success, when the case has not had medical attendance, as a bar to proceedings before the Justices for failure to notify. This difficulty would be removed if the Act was amended by the addition of a clause enacting that the plea of ignorance of the nature of the complaint should not be held to be a valid one unless it was shewn to the satisfaction of the Justices that the person charged with neglect to notify had taken proper steps to inform himself either by obtaining medical advice or in some other sufficient manner.

Isolation Hospitals.—The conditions of "cottage life" are such that in the great majority of cases effectual "isolation" of the cases notified is almost impossible at home, as even where the patient can have a separate room, the mother, who is also the nurse, in attending to her family duties carries infection from the sick room to the rest of the family. Removal to an Isolation Hospital is generally therefore an essential condition

of success in dealing with outbreaks of infectious diseases under these circumstances, but up to the present time comparatively little has been done to make such provision, as although much consideration has been given to the subject by several of the Authorities, the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites, considerations of expense, and other impediments have for the most part barred the way to effective action, and (setting outbreaks of small pox aside for the moment) the principal precautions hitherto available have been the best isolation obtainable at home, exclusion of the children of the infected families from school, free supply of disinfectants during the illness, and disinfection of the premises when it is at an end, with, in some cases, the provision of trained nurses, and occasionally the establishment of temporary isolation hospitals for groups of cases in any available cottage or other building that would answer the purpose. The Borough of Newbury has put up an iron hospital on Wash Common, primarily for small pox cases, but it has been made available from time to time for other infectious complaints, and the Newbury Rural Council is also allowed to use it occasionally by permission of the Urban Authority. There is an iron hospital for small pox cases at Maidenhead and marquee hospital tents for the same disease have been provided by the Windsor Rural Council; while occasional cases of enteric fever are admitted into the cottage hospitals of Abingdon, Egham, Newbury, Maidenhead, and Wallingford, but no "hospital" provision is available for scarlet fever or diphtheria throughout the combined district, with the exception of the town of Newbury already referred to.

The following table gives the average yearly number of deaths from "all causes," from the principal zymotic diseases, and also from consumption and cancer, for each quinquennial period since the combined district was constituted, and it will be seen that not only has there been a considerable and steadily maintained decrease in the total mortality, in face of an increasing population, but also that as regards small pox, scarlet fever and typhoid and other continued fevers, the average has diminished in each successive period since 1874, until it is now only from a fifth to an eighth of what it was between 1874-8 for these diseases, and also that the death toll levied by consumption has been reduced by a third.

Yearly average of deaths for successive quinquennial periods
and for 1894-5.

		1874-8.	1878-83.	1884-8.	1889-93.	1894-5.
Estimated "Mean" Population of Comb. District ... }	...	136,715	139,155	143,708	147,288	148,682
Registered Deaths—						
All Causes ...	...	2,370	2,287	2,294	2,256	2,125
Small Pox ...	...	7	3	2	1	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	50	41	15	9	6
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	37	37	44	42	36
Measles ...	...	22	38	31	32	24
Whooping Cough ...	...	47	51	35	38	52
Typhoid & other } Contd. Fevers }	...	34	16	14	12	7
The 7 Principal } Zymotic Diseases }	...	275	241	188	163	156
Consumption ...	...	251	221	198	175	171
Cancer (all forms) ...	...	64	77	95	102	128

It will be noted, however, that there has not been any such decrease in the mortality from measles and whooping cough or from diphtheria and membranous croup, as the first two diseases

though extremely infectious from the very commencement, are nevertheless often regarded so lightly that the children attacked by them are often sent to school by their parents during the earlier stages (especially in mild cases) with the result that infection spreads rapidly through the whole school, while as regards diphtheria, it is now generally recognized that a certain proportion of the attacks in children of school age are of so light a character that they often do not come under any medical treatment whatever and thus escape recognition entirely (unless followed by "sequelæ") although they may and frequently do become foci of infection or serious outbreaks.

The marked decrease in the number of deaths due to consumption may be attributed not only to improved sanitary conditions as regards dryness of soil, lessening of overcrowding and better ventilation, &c., but doubtless also in part to the recognition of its communicability under certain conditions and of the precautions which have to be observed in consequence.

As regards the large increase in the registered mortality from the various forms of cancer during the past twenty years I am not able to offer any satisfactory explanation at present, or to say whether it is the result of an actual increase of the disease in the district, or whether it is to be accounted for by its better recognition now than in past years. In either case the fact appears worthy of record and invites further inquiry.

With reference to Tables II., III., III. B, and IV. I may observe that as they are based on the returns of the census of 1891, they of necessity refer to the districts as they existed at that date and not as at present constituted.

NEWBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AT the census of 1891 the enumerated population of this district—less that of the small parish of Newtown, in Hants, now severed from it and taken into the Kingclere Union—was 10,454, occupying about 2,400 houses; and it is now estimated, after correction for the inmates of the Newbury Union House belonging to it, as 10,355 at the middle of 1895, living within an area of 42,391 acres.

Details will be found in Tables II., III. and IV., compiled from the census returns, showing the age distribution of the population and the number of small tenements (under five rooms) amounting to nearly 50% (1,197 out of 2,456) of all the houses in the district, as well as their density of occupation. It will also be seen that in this as in the Hungerford district there is a considerable excess of aged persons—above 65—viz.: 83 per 1,000 of all ages, as compared with the “mean”—65 per 1,000—for the entire sanitary combination.

In this as in other districts traversed by the Thames or its tributaries, complaints have been made by the “Conservancy” to the District Council of the escape of slop sewage into such streams, the principal one being relative to the village of Donnington, as to which a special report was made by me, and as it was impossible to provide for the disposal of the sewage upon the premises in a good many cases, owing to there not being any garden or other land available for the purpose, a Committee was appointed from the members of the District and the Parish Councils to go into the question, but they had not reported at the end of the year.

At Stockcross also the drainage arrangements of many premises are very unsatisfactory, in some cases connections had been made with the public surface water drain for the discharge of overflow slop sewage. These have been abolished, but as this involves the throwing back of the stuff on to the

premises, with the consequent risk of fouling the water supply and causing a nuisance, a simple sewerage system for the place is much to be desired, and its probable cost would be moderate as the levels are very favourable and no pumping or special arrangements would be necessary.

The slaughterhouse at Speen, to which reference was made in the report for 1894, has again been reported on two occasions as in a most foul and offensive condition and a cause of grave complaint to residents in the vicinity. When visited by me boiling of foul offal was being carried on, a number of pigs were ill-kept on the premises, on which there was also a large accumulation of offensive manure. Matters were improved for a time after peremptory notices had been served, but in the absence of licensing powers for slaughterhouses in the district, it is difficult to deal effectually with cases of this kind, where the nuisance, though temporarily abated is soon allowed to recur.

One cottage at Crookham has been closed as unfit for habitation under the Housing of the Working Classes Act; the water supply of residences at Brimpton and at Wickham reported on, and seven samples of drinking waters have been submitted to analysis, of which two only proved satisfactory, and four were distinctly bad and unfit for use. Three new wells were sunk. At Wickham there was a great scarcity of water during the prolonged dry weather in the summer months, and it is very desirable that some arrangement should be made for providing a reliable common water supply from the higher ground in the neighbourhood, which could be done at comparatively little cost.

Mr. Walter Church, sanitary inspector, returns 754 premises inspected during the year and 150 nuisances discovered, of which 129 were abated before its close. For the details see Table IX.

The cowsheds and dairy farms (twenty) have been visited and nuisances abated on nine of them. The slaughterhouses

(thirteen) were found in satisfactory condition — with the exception already named.

The “notifications” of infectious complaints received under the act were as follows: small pox, one; scarlet fever, eleven; diphtheria, one; typhoid fever, nine; erysipelas, nine; being nearly the same number as in the preceding year.

Small Pox.—This case occurred at Chieveley, in August, the child attacked being one of a number brought down from London for a holiday. It fell ill almost at once at the cottage where it was staying, and which was already occupied quite as fully as it ought to be by the family living there. Fortunately effectual precautions were taken at once, the child was removed to the Isolation Hospital belonging to the Newbury Urban Authority, and revaccination of the persons who had been exposed to infection having been done, there was not any other attack. I would however emphasize the necessity that there is for some better arrangement as regards the London children now so generally sent down during the summer and autumn for the much needed benefit of country air. At present there is no sort of supervision or restriction as to the suitability of the cottages into which they are received; very often, as in the present case, they are already fully occupied up to the limit of anything like healthy living, and when two, three, or more children are crowded in, the benefit of fresh air during the day is likely to be neutralized by overcrowding and a stuffy atmosphere at night; and again, not unfrequently too little care is taken to see that the children sent down are not likely to be a source of danger to the locality they visit, by bringing infection into it either in their persons or their clothing and little belongings. Fully in accord with the good work done for the benefit of these children, I would urge the absolute necessity of its being carried out with proper care and under suitable regulations in justice to the places to which they are sent.

Scarlet Fever.—This complaint was notified in three families

only, though there were eleven attacks, all ending in recovery. Two occurred early in the year at Hoe Benham and Chieveley, the other at Thatcham, in July. The origin of the infection was not made out, and there was not any spread in either instance.

Diphtheria.—One attack was notified in January at Thatcham, and in July a child of three died from “croup” apparently of a diphtheritic character, but the case had not been notified, nor was either of them followed by any further attacks.

Typhoid Fever.—In July a case of this complaint was notified on board a barge working between Thatcham and Newbury, it was dealt with in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and one other case occurred in Thatcham during August. In October a solitary attack was notified at a cottage on Crookham Cottage, and the drinking water proving to be bad, a fresh supply was obtained. In November a small outbreak occurred in two insanitary cottages at Donnington, six persons being attacked. As they could not be properly treated at home, the Council, acting on my advice, arranged with the Urban Authority for the admission of the patients to the Borough Isolation Hospital on Wash Common, where they all recovered, and there was not any subsequent case in the village from which they had come.

The nine certified attacks of erysipelas do not call for any special remarks.

The registered births for the year were M. 157, F. 127, total 284, and the deaths amounted to 177, to which twelve of persons belonging to but dying outside the district have to be added, viz.: Union House, six; Newbury Cottage Hospital, four; County Asylum and Reading Hospital, one each, making the corrected number M. 88, F. 101, total 189, or 66·5 % of the births; the respective rates per 1,000 of the estimated population being, births 27·4, deaths 18·2, both of which are in excess of the corresponding rates for 1894. As regards the deaths this may be partly accounted for by the fatality of influenza (nine) in the spring months and the number of infants (nineteen) pre-

maturely born, or of feeble vitality, two-thirds of whom lived only a few hours, and none more than four weeks.

There were only five deaths from zymotic complaints, all but one being of children under five. The death rate was the low one of 0·5 per 1,000, equal to 2·6 % of the mortality from all causes, or about half that of 1894.

Eight deaths resulted from phthisis, the rate being 0·8 and the percentage of total mortality 4·2, also little more than half that of the previous year.

Influenza and its complications was fatal to nine persons, and lung inflammations to twenty-four, with a death rate of 2·3.

Infantile wasting and convulsive diseases occasioned thirty-eight deaths, or 70·4 % of the whole mortality at this age period and 20 % of that at all ages, the rate per 1,000 being 3·7.

Six inquests were held, four on deaths from accident and two from "natural causes."

NEWBURY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 1,829 acres. Population according to census returns of 1891, 11,002—occupying 2,385 houses, of which about one-third have not more than four rooms each. Estimated to the middle of 1895 the "corrected" population is 11,224, and it may be noted that, as compared with the rural district, there is a relative excess of females and of persons at the age period fifteen-twenty-five, with a corresponding deficiency both of children under five and of persons above twenty-five.

The construction of the main sewers having been brought nearly to completion during the year, the putting in of the house drains will be forthwith commenced, and in order to ensure that the best attainable results may be got when they are brought into operation, it will be necessary that this part of the work should be carried out very thoroughly, under careful

supervision, and in accordance with regulations ensuring good ventilation and security against the entrance of sewer air into them, as well as the soundness of the work. This applies with special force to the courts, which are so numerous in the town, in many of which the existing closets are not only very insufficient in number but very ill-placed and ill-constructed. During the time the sewerage works have been going on I have not thought it right to advise the Authority to require any material alteration as regards these, but before any connections with the new sewers are permitted the existing closets of this character should be entirely got rid of, and well-arranged sanitary conveniences in suitable positions and in sufficient number for the due accommodation of the tenants of the cottages imperatively required, ample provision being made both for ventilation and flushing purposes.

Mr. E. A. Stickland, sanitary inspector and borough surveyor, returns 500 premises as inspected during the year, ordinary nuisances mostly relating to bad drainage being abated in forty cases—see Table IX. The piggeries, slaughterhouses, and common lodginghouses have been visited and the regulations enforced. The scavenging of the roads and courts has also been regularly carried out.

As the Notification Act has not been as yet adopted in the district I have received information of but few cases of infectious illness during the year. The mortality from “notifiable” diseases was however limited to one death from diphtheria in a house where the drainage arrangements proved on inspection to be very defective and were at once reconstructed, and there were three infantile deaths, two of which were certified as resulting from simple croup and the other from membranous croup, occurring in poorly sanitated cottages.

Two cases of scarlet fever were removed for treatment at the Borough Isolation Hospital on Wash Common—which was also utilized by the Rural Authority (by arrangement with the Town Council) for the reception of a case of small pox from

Chieveley and for the enteric fever cases from Donnington, referred to in the report for that district.

The year's registered births were M. 153, F. 136, total 289, and the total deaths amounted to 185, from which fourteen have to be deducted, viz.: Union House, six; District Hospital, seven; and one sudden death in the street, which, with the addition of three deaths in the County Asylum of previous residents in the town, gives a corrected number of M. 92, F. 82, total 174. The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 25·7 and the "corrected" death rate 15·5, the first-named being a little more than 2 per 1,000 above that of the previous year, the deaths at all ages being 60·5 % and under one year 13·5 % of the registered births. As compared with the entire combined district the infantile death rate was 3·5 %, above the "mean rate" of the year, while that of persons above sixty-five was 2·1 % below it. This is shewn even more clearly in Table III., which gives the death ratio per 1,000 of persons living at certain groups of ages, which is for children under five years 41—as against 32·4 the "mean rate" for the combined district—but for persons above sixty-five 79·1, as against a "mean" of 84·7.

Twelve deaths were registered from "zymotic" diseases (ten of them being children under five years of age) of which six resulted from diarrhoea, nearly all infantile, with one each from measles and whooping cough and those already referred to from diphtheria and croup. The death rate for this group of diseases was 1·1 per 1,000, equivalent to 6·9 % of those from all causes.

Influenza and its complications accounted for five deaths of elderly persons in March and April, and eighteen were recorded from pulmonary inflammations, or about a tenth of those from all causes and at the rate of 1·6 per 1,000.

Consumption was fatal to eleven persons, nearly all in the prime of life, two-thirds of the deaths occurred in the first two and the last two months of the year. The rate was 1·0 per 1,000.

Twenty-eight deaths of children under five years of age resulted from wasting and convulsive diseases, being 56 % of all those at this age period and 16 % of those at all ages. The death rate was 2·5 per 1,000.

The deaths from cancerous diseases in this as in the rural district were considerably above the average, being nearly as many as those from consumption, and it may further be noted that the mortality from these affections throughout the combined district was exceptionally large during the year, the numbers being almost identical for both, viz.: cancer 133, phthisis 131.

Twelve inquests were held, four being on deaths from "natural causes," while of the remaining eight, which were due to accidents, only four were of residents in the district.

HUNGERFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

APPROXIMATE area 47,000 acres. Enumerated population at census of 1891, 8,895. Estimated "corrected" population to middle of 1895, 8,828.

In the report for the year 1894 reference was made to the fact that "there is not in any part of the district any public "sewerage, and that in some of the villages, and in certain "parts of the town of Hungerford, many of the houses have "scarcely any gardens attached to them, so that it is a matter "of great difficulty to prevent their occupiers from throwing "their slop sewage into the street channels and gutters, thus "creating a nuisance, and in some localities fouling the streams "or watercourses also." During the spring of 1895 communications were received from the Thames Conservancy calling the attention of the District Council to this matter and to the pollution of the Kennet, the Kennet and Avon Canal, and the Old Spring Brook at Hungerford, as also of the Kennet at Kintbury, by such discharge of sewage into the streams. Special inspections were made and reports presented to the

Authority in reference to this matter, pointing out that as regards those premises in the town which had little or no ground attached to them, the provision of sewerage was the only practicable method of meeting the requirements of the Conservancy Act, and that even where the houses had gardens of fair size there was nearly always a risk of fouling the well waters by the retention and disposal of the house sewage thereon; and I advised that an engineer should be called in to report as to the whole question. A Special Committee was formed to consider the subject, and Mr. Radford, of Nottingham, C.E., was asked to advise on the matter. In his report he suggested two or more sites to which the sewage might be conveyed, but at the close of the year nothing had been decided on. In the meantime the few closets emptying directly into the streams have been abolished, printed cautions have been published, and every practicable means adopted to lessen, as far as possible, the amount of sewage getting into them. At Kintbury similar printed cautions have been posted up, and fresh drainage arrangements constructed on certain premises previously discharging directly into the river. The whole course of the Lambourne stream within the district has also been carefully inspected and reported on in relation to the same matter, but very little sewage was found to get into it, and I advised the cleaning out of its bed and the issue of cautionary notices as at Hungerford and Kintbury.

Mr. J. Pinniger, sanitary inspector, reports 1,212 premises as inspected during the year, and nuisances detected on 248, as to which 111 formal notices were served. They had been abated in 172 cases by the end of the year, but fifty-seven still remained in abeyance, for the most part awaiting the decision of the District Council in connection with the "drainage" question. A detailed inspection has been made of Lambourne, both by the sanitary inspector and by me. The general condition of the cottages was reported on, two very dilapidated houses being represented as unfit for habitation under the Housing of the

Working Classes Act, and their closing advised. In all five houses were closed, thirty-four dirty and dilapidated ones put into proper condition, and six cases of overcrowding abated.

The dairy farms, bakehouses, and slaughterhouses have been inspected and for the most part found to be properly kept.—see Table IX.

Of the sixty-three notifications of infectious illness received during the year, fifty-seven related to scarlet fever, all but five occurring in the months of November and December.

Small Pox was notified once, the patient being a tramp received into the casual ward at the Union House on September 8th, stating that he had left London on August 21st, and had last come from the tramp wards of Wantage and Newbury Unions. As five other men had been received with him on the night he was admitted at Hungerford, I advised that they should be induced to remain in an isolated ward under observation for fourteen days, and persuaded to be revaccinated. The patient was without vaccination marks and had a severe attack but recovered, and there were not any other cases. The infected clothes, &c., were burnt.

Scarlet Fever.—In January a case was notified at Inkpen and three more during March at Kintbury and Hungerford. These probably were connected with a limited outbreak of the complaint at the end of 1894. No other cases were reported in any part of the district till after the autumn hiring fair in Hungerford, which was followed by a somewhat extensive outbreak in Hungerford itself and Eddington, and in the neighbouring parishes of Kintbury (including Denford) and Inkpen, commencing in Hungerford on October 15th, the first attacks in Kintbury and Inkpen being notified about the end of November. In all there were up to the end of the year fifty-two notified attacks in thirty-two families, viz.: Inkpen, nine; Kintbury, six; Hungerford, &c., seventeen; and although its spread had been considerably checked by that date, the outbreak was by no means at an end; up to that time however

no case had had a fatal termination. The Christmas holidays were antedated and were also extended beyond the usual time at the respective elementary schools, but as in Hungerford the Sunday schools were still continued, and especially as in some parts of the town the cottages are very small and the children closely associated when at home, it is doubtful if the closing of the schools is of much service in stopping epidemic outbreaks. All the cases were watched as carefully as possible, every practicable precaution being adopted to limit the spread of infection, but there can be little doubt that many attacks were of so light a type that, no medical assistance being obtained, they were never notified (at any rate until peeling had set in) and no precautions observed. In cases of this kind however the evidence obtainable is rarely if ever sufficient to enable the Authority to proceed against the parents for failure to notify, as the Act does not make it incumbent on them to take any steps to inform themselves as to the real character of the complaint, and in default of this they always urge that they were not "aware" of its nature, which, according to the wording of the Act, must be proved to obtain a conviction.

Typhoid Fever was notified three times during the autumn. Two of the attacks were imported ones (one being a tramp in the Union House). There was no spread from either of them, nor were any facts of interest elicited as to their cause.

Besides the "notifiable" diseases, measles prevailed very extensively from May to July in parts of the district, but especially in Hungerford and in Kintbury, and it became necessary to close all the elementary schools. Eight deaths of young children resulted from the complaint, which, with two from diarrhœa, make up the entire "zymotic" mortality of the year.

The births registered in the twelve months were M. 132, F. 126, total 258, and the deaths numbered 138, from which five of inmates of the Union House belonging to Ramsbury rural district have to be deducted, and adding two deaths in

Reading Hospital and one in the County Asylum of previous residents within the district, the "corrected" mortality was M. 57, F. 79, total 136, the birth rate being 29·2 and the "corrected" death rate 15·4 per 1,000 on an estimated population of 8,828; the deaths being little more than half (55·4 %) and those of infants under one year about a tenth (10·5 %) of the registered births, and a fifth (20·0 %) of the total mortality.

With the exception of one old person, who died from diarrhœa, all the deaths in the zymotic class (ten) were of infants or young children, and as already stated, eight of them were due to measles, the rate for the class being 1·1 per 1,000 living, and the percentage of total mortality 7·4.

The deaths from consumption (three) were exceptionally few, little more than 2 % of those from all causes, and at the rate of 0·3 per 1,000. Influenza was also fatal in this district to the same number—three.

Pulmonary Inflammations were accountable for twenty-eight deaths, fully a fifth of those from all causes, and at the rate of 3·2 per 1,000 (as in 1884) which is half as large again as the mean rate for the year of the combined district.

Infantile wasting and convulsive diseases were fatal to twenty-one children under five years of age, but this number includes eight infants prematurely born or of such feeble vitality that they survived only a few hours. They account for half the mortality (51·2 %) at this age period, the death rate being 2·4 per 1,000.

Eight inquests were held, of which two only were on deaths from accidental injury, the others being from "natural causes" and in one case from "neglect."

RAMSBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL (WILTS).

APPROXIMATE area 50,000 acres. Enumerated population at census of 1891, 8,122. Estimated at the middle of 1895 at

7,855, including the proportion of Union House inmates credited to the district, but also assuming the same yearly rate of decrease in the general population as occurred in the period 1881-91.

In this, as in the Newbury and Hungerford districts, complaints have been made to the Rural District Council by the Thames Conservancy, of sewage and foul liquid getting into the Kennet stream, especially at Ramsbury and to some extent at Chilton. At the first-named place many of the small old cottages in Whitehouse and Blind Lanes have such limited plots of ground attached to them (if any) that the proper disposal of their slop sewage is impossible on the premises, and the temptation to throw it into the roadside surface channels is great, as from their sharp slope the stuff is carried away very quickly, while detection of the offender is almost impossible unless the inspector chances to be on the spot at the moment. A little farmyard drainage and possibly the overflow from one or more private houses may also ultimately reach an arm of the stream. Cautionary notices have been given and every practical effort made to stop the discharge, but from the local conditions of the place the question is surrounded with difficulties, as after heavy rains a large quantity of road water and surface drainage rushes down the steep lanes. At present however very little if any slop sewage gets into the surface drains, or reaches the stream. At Chilton the premises in fault were few in number and the drainage therefrom was cut off. Reports have been made to the Council as to cottages at Shalbourn, Tidcombe, and Ramsbury, and at the last-named place I advised that closing orders should be obtained for four decayed and insanitary cottages, two of which were already empty, fourteen others being reported as requiring renovation to put them into reasonably habitable condition.

Mr. Pinniger, sanitary inspector, returns 1,009 premises as inspected during the year, 168 nuisances were discovered, 136 of which were abated by its close—see Table IX.—those still

outstanding being nearly all matters of drainage or of repair of dilapidated cottages.

The dairy farms, bakehouses and slaughterhouses have been inspected, and with few exceptions were found satisfactorily kept.

Five new houses have been inspected and certificates as to water supply given prior to their occupation.

But a very small amount of infectious sickness was notified in this district during the year, and nothing in the way of a serious outbreak of any zymotic complaint occurred.

Scarlet Fever was notified nine times, in different villages and at intervals of one or two months, with one exception only a single family in a place was affected, and there were but twelve attacks in all, of which but one was fatal. Their origin was seldom traceable.

Diphtheria, membranous croup, and continued fever were each notified once, as were eleven attacks of erysipelas which were spread over the year, six of them occurring in Great Bedwyn, but without any traceable connection with each other.

The births registered in the year were M. 113, F. 115, total 228, and the deaths 88, which, with the addition of five in the Union House of persons belonging to the district, gives as the corrected mortality M. 42, F. 51, total 93. The deaths at all ages therefore were only 40·4% and under one year 8·8% of the registered births. Taking the estimated population at 7,855, the birth rate was 29·0 per 1,000 and the corrected death rate 11·8—44 % of the total mortality occurring among persons above sixty-five.

There were nine deaths from zymotic diseases, viz.: one each resulting from scarlet fever and measles, two from whooping cough, and the remainder from diarrhœa, almost entirely infantile—but one person being above five years of age. The death rate for this class of complaints was 1·1 per 1,000, and in addition influenza proved fatal to seven persons in the first half of the year—nearly all being adults.

The mortality from consumption was, as in the Hungerford

district, very small, only four deaths being due to it, equal to a death rate of 0·5 per 1,000.

Pulmonary Inflammations account for fourteen deaths, or 15 % of those from all causes, and with a death rate of 1·8.

There were twelve deaths from the wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five, but nearly half of them were prematurely born or feeble infants living only a few hours or at most less than a week. They account for nearly 45 %, and with the deaths from zymotic complaints already mentioned to 74 % of those at this age period.

During the year no death resulted from accidental or other violence, and only two inquests were held, both being on deaths from natural causes.

ABINGDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 40,869 acres. Enumerated population at census of 1891, 9,279. Estimated to the middle of 1895, after correction for proportion of inmates of Union House, &c., at 9,286. In accordance with the provisions of the District Councils Act, the Oxfordshire parishes of the Abingdon Union, previously forming part of this district, were constituted as a separate one when the act came into force, and at the expiration of Mr. D. J. Dixon's term of office as sanitary inspector, the District Council elected Mr. H. B. Warren to hold the appointment together with that of surveyor of roads. During the year 435 premises were inspected and nuisances were discovered on 220, of which 159 were abated at its close, nearly half of these (seventy-one) related to cottages in a dilapidated and insanitary condition, especially at Steventon, Drayton, Tubney, Marsham, Wootton, Fifield, &c., and six were closed out of nine reported as unfit for habitation under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. Twenty premises have been furnished with "dry" closets.

The fouling of ditches and watercourses has also had a good deal of attention in order to comply with the requirements of the Thames Conservancy — twenty-seven cases having been dealt with.

The dairy farms (thirty-seven), piggeries (eighteen), and bakehouses (fifty-six) have been inspected and maintained in proper sanitary condition.

One sample of water was submitted to analysis and found very impure. The closing of the well was advised.

A special report was presented as to the village of Steventon, in relation to the disposal of slop sewage, its discharge into watercourses, and the general sanitary condition of the cottages.

The amount of notifiable infectious diseases notified during 1895 has been exceptionally small, viz.: one case only of scarlet fever and the same of diphtheria (a fatal attack) and of typhoid fever—the last being an imported one. No known exposure to infection could be discovered as regards the other two, but the premises where the diphtheritic attack occurred were in a very insanitary condition, and the scarlatinal infection might probably have been conveyed by that patient's father—a railway ticket inspector. There was in addition, however, a considerable amount of influenza in the early spring months, and of diarrhoea in the autumn; whooping cough also prevailed in several localities intermittently during the year, and nearly the whole of the "zymotic" mortality resulted from these complaints.

The registered births were M. 116, F. 113, total 229, and the deaths amounted to 125, to which eighteen have to be added of previous residents in the district, viz.: fourteen in the Union House, three in Abingdon Cottage Hospital, and one in the County Lunatic Asylum, making the "corrected" total M. 64, F. 79, total 143. The deaths at all ages were 62·4 % of the births and those under one year of age 8·8 % of the same, the birth rate being 24·7 and the corrected death rate 15·4 per 1,000 of the population, which is 2·0 per 1,000 above that of 1894

when the deaths were only 125. Sixty were of persons above sixty-five, being 42% of those at all ages.

Of the ten deaths from zymotic complaints seven were due to diarrhoea, mostly senile and in the autumn months, one to diphtheria, and two to whooping cough, the rate being 1·0 per 1,000. Four were due to influenza.

Sixteen deaths resulted from phthisis, being 11·2 % of those from all causes and the rate 1·7 per 1,000. Nineteen were caused by pulmonary inflammations, and fifteen children under five years old died from the wasting and convulsive diseases of infancy, being nearly 52 % of all the deaths at that age period, the respective rates were 2·0 and 1·6 per 1,000.

Five inquests were held, three on deaths from natural causes and two from accidents.

CULHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 13,689 acres. Population at the census of 1891, 2,692, estimated at 2,653 to the middle of 1895. Complaint having been made by the Thames Conservancy as to the discharge of slop sewage into the Thame stream at various points in Chiselhampton and Stadhampton, it was found that, although the greater part of what formerly reached the stream had been diverted in consequence of the action of the Authority a few years since, a limited quantity still got into it from a few premises, some of which had scarcely any available ground on which to dispose of it. The parties concerned were warned as to the necessity for their discontinuing the practice, but under the existing conditions of the cottages referred to it is a matter of great difficulty wholly to prevent it.

The return of the sanitary inspector shows 397 premises inspected and nuisances discovered on 136—see Table IX.

The notifications of infectious sickness received were, scarlet

fever, eight attacks occurring in four families, and diphtheria, twelve cases in six families.

Scarlet Fever.—The first two cases, notified in January, were in a cottage where the drains were blocked, the water supply bad (on analysis), and the general conditions insanitary. No history of exposure to infection could be traced. In the next attack, notified in May, the infection was taken outside the district. In October four cases were notified in a family, when they had arrived at the peeling stage, medical advice not having been obtained before. The last attack occurred in a farm house during December, where some of the sanitary arrangements were defective, although the premises were otherwise very clean and well kept. In neither of these was any history obtainable, nor did infection spread from either.

Diphtheria.—In August there was a small outbreak of the disease, six cases being notified in three families living at Clifton Hampden. It apparently began with a general prevalence of "sore throat" among the children attending the infant school, nearly all of whom were affected, as were their teachers. The school drains when examined were found to be very defective, drain air getting into the school through the rain-water down-fall pipes which were untrapped and delivered into the cesspit drain direct, and also from untrapped gullies for surface water. At first the attacks were confined to the infants and their teachers, then other members of their families were affected, but it was some eight or ten weeks before any case of a definitely diphtheritic character came under medical care and was notified. The cases were removed to an isolated cottage for treatment as they occurred, and infection did not extend in the village beyond three families, one attack being fatal. A baker who visited the village in his rounds, but who lived a few miles away, apparently contracted the infection, as he himself had a throat attack of a suspicious character which was followed by three others of distinct diphtheria in his family, of which one ended in death. Here also the prompt isolation

of the affected persons limited the outbreak to the one family first attacked. The faulty drainage arrangements of the Clifton Hampden School were entirely remodelled, and the outbreak came to an end at once. About a month later there were two attacks in a family living at Burcott, two miles away. No connection was traceable between these and the Clifton Hampden cases, nor was there any spread from them. In the middle of October a fatal case was notified at Sandford-on-Thames, the premises were not in a good sanitary condition, but no evidence of exposure to infection could be obtained.

The births registered during the year were M. 27, F. 35, total 62, and the deaths were 44, to which four have to be added of inmates of Abingdon Union House received from this district, making the corrected numbers M. 26, F. 22, total 48, amounting to 77·4 % of the births. The birth rate was 23·4 per 1,000 of the population and the death rate 18·1.

The only deaths from notifiable zymotic diseases were the two from diphtheria already referred to, but influenza prevailed extensively in the district in the early spring and proved fatal to four elderly persons, the same number dying from children's wasting and convulsive diseases under five years and from consumption in youth and early middle life—the death rate for each being 1·5 per 1,000, while five deaths were due to pulmonary inflammations—the rate being 1·9.

Three inquests were held, viz., two on deaths from natural causes and one from accidental injury.

ABINGDON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 750 acres, containing 1,384 houses and an enumerated population of 6,557 at the census of 1891, which is now estimated, after deduction of inmates of the Union House received from the "rural" district, at 6,382 to the middle of 1895. All the

houses are now in connection with the sewers, and during the year some addition has been made to those supplied with water from the town mains, twenty-two having had connections put in, making a total of 603, or something less than half the premises in the district thus supplied. I have however again to draw attention to the fact that in a large proportion of cases the water thus laid on is only for flushing the closets, while for drinking purposes the old and most unreliable pump wells are still in use. I have made inspections and reported on every court in the town, with regard not only to their general sanitary condition, but also with especial reference to this question, and I found that about half of them are still in this very unsatisfactory position, while even as regards "flushing" in a good many cases the apparatus was found not to be in working order, and in a few instances the water supply had been cut off by the owner of the property. These defaults were remedied, but as regards the matter of "drinking waters" some delay has been unavoidable, as owing to the extremely dry season and the consequent shortness of the supply it has been found necessary to undertake considerable works at Boar's Hill in order to obtain an increased yield of water from the gathering ground there. When however these are brought to a successful issue, and an ample and reliable supply is secured, this question should be seriously dealt with and all unreliable and contaminated wells permanently closed.

Mr. G. Winship, sanitary inspector, reports 216 premises as visited during the year, with nuisances detected and abated on six.—see Table IX.

The milkshops, slaughterhouses, and bakehouses have been duly visited and the regulations enforced, all are satisfactorily kept, and he reports that at present none of the piggeries are in use. Thirteen houses, being the whole of one of the older courts, were reported by me as unfit for habitation, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and have accordingly been closed.

Complaint having been made by the Thames Conservancy on one occasion that a sample of the effluent from the sewage works taken by their officer had proved unsatisfactory on examination by their analyst, I personally took samples without giving any notice of my intention to visit the works, and found them exceedingly good ones, and in subsequent correspondence on the subject it was admitted that the alleged faulty sample (even if there had not been some accidental error as to its identification) stood alone, the ordinary character of those taken by the Conservancy being excellent.

The only notifications of infectious illness received throughout the year were one of scarlet fever and ten of erysipelas, but there was during the spring months a good deal of whooping cough, which occasioned the deaths of three young children, as also of influenza and diarrhœa in the autumn resulting in three deaths of adults—this being the entire mortality from all zymotic complaints. The deaths from “all causes” were however exceptionally numerous, especially among elderly persons (above sixty-five), fifty-one of whom died as against thirty-four in 1894.

The registered births for the year were M. 95, F. 65, total 160, and the deaths 136 (or 138 with the addition of two inmates of the County Asylum but belonging to the district) reduced however to a corrected total of 117 by the exclusion of eighteen deaths in the Union House and of three in the Cottage Hospital of persons received from outside. The “corrected” deaths were therefore 73·1 % and those under one year 10·5 % of the births—the rates per 1,000 of the estimated population being, births 25·1, deaths 18·3—this last is nearly 4 per 1,000 above the mean death rate of the combined district.

I have already referred to the small amount of “zymotic” mortality, which was equivalent to a rate of only 0·6 per 1,000, or 3·4 % of the deaths from all causes.

The deaths from consumption were precisely twice as numerous—eight.

Pulmonary inflammations were exceptionally fatal, causing twenty-eight deaths—twenty-three of which occurred during the first three months of the year. They accounted for nearly a quarter—23 %—of the total mortality—the death rate per 1,000 being 4·4.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of young children (under five) caused fourteen deaths, with a rate and percentage of 2·2 and of 12·6 % respectively, and accounting for more than half the mortality—56 %—at this age period.

Of the seven inquests held two were on deaths from suicide, one from accidental violence, the remainder being on sudden deaths from natural causes.

WALLINGFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 23,759 acres, containing at the census of 1891 an enumerated population of 6,567—estimated (after correction for the inmates of the County Asylum, Cholsey, &c.) at 6,205 at the middle of 1895. During the year the long-standing question of the sewerage of North Hagbourne has made considerable advance in consequence of the action of the Thames Conservancy, who called upon the District Council to take measures to put a stop to the discharge of sewage therefrom into the river; Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., was accordingly instructed to prepare a plan for sewerage a “special drainage district”—for the formation of which the sanction of the Local Government Board was asked, but the usual “enquiry” was not held during the year now under review, being fixed however for January 3rd, 1896. This village, as well as East and West Hagbourne, Didcot, Old Didcot, and Brightwell, have had a good deal of attention during the year, house to house inspections being made by me of considerable portions of them. At Brightwell eight cottages were reported to the Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Act as unfit for habitation,

and two of them were closed, the others being put into better repair, as were five at West Hagbourne which had been similarly reported. At Old Didcot a row of seven decayed tenements were renovated, and improved closet and drainage arrangements provided for them, as also for an inn and a block of adjoining cottages. At Didcot the question of the water supply of the houses near the station has been gone into, nine samples from the wells supplying them being analysed, none of which gave satisfactory results—two of the number being very impure, and most of them containing a very large excess of chlorides.

The question of the provision of an isolation hospital for the three sanitary districts included in the Wallingford Union has also been considered by a joint committee of the Councils—but no arrangement has as yet been arrived at.

Mr. S. C. Johns, sanitary inspector, returns 483 premises as inspected during the year, nuisances being found to exist on 153, all of which were abated. The cowhouses, piggeries, slaughterhouses, and bakehouses were also visited, and eight out of the sixty-four inspected required cleansing.—see Table IX.

Thirty-eight notifications of infectious sickness were received during the year, viz.: scarlet fever, nineteen; enteric fever, twelve; puerperal fever, one; erysipelas, six.

Scarlet Fever.—The notified cases of this complaint occurred only in the three Hagbournes and in Didcot, the first reported being at Hagbourne Marsh on May 20th, followed by five (in three families) at North Hagbourne in the following six weeks. The primary source of infection could not be traced, but although its spread was promptly checked it was considered advisable to close the school for some weeks—especially as a considerable number of the school children were suffering from impetiginous eruptions. Late in September a very mild case was notified in a cottage at West Hagbourne, no medical advice had been obtained or precautions taken at the beginning of the attack, or until the inspector, visiting the cottage in his

ordinary rounds, noticed the child's condition and advised that a doctor should be called in. No fresh attacks were notified for three weeks—from which date, October 14th, up to December 2nd, single attacks were reported in twelve families living in the three Hagbournes, Coskett, and Old Didcot. All the known cases were kept under constant supervision both by the inspector and by me, and no further extension of the disease occurred, nor were there any deaths.

Enteric Fever.—Of the twelve attacks notified all but one occurred in the County Asylum at intervals of a few weeks throughout the greater part of the year. Thorough “expert” examination of the drainage arrangements of the Asylum having revealed the existence of serious defects, they have been entirely reconstructed in the most thorough and perfect way under the personal direction of a sanitary expert of high standing. The other case occurred in April at a small cottage in Brightwell, and as the lad could not with safety have gone through the illness at home, he was removed to the Union House infectious ward, by permission of the Guardians, and placed in charge of a trained nurse. No clue to the origin of the attack was obtained.

The registered births for the year were M. 68, F. 80, total 148, and the deaths 119; deducting from the latter fifty of the fifty-two deaths in the County Asylum as not belonging to the district, and adding eleven of previous residents that occurred in Wallingford Cottage Hospital and the Union House, the “corrected” number is M. 45, F. 35, total 80, or nine fewer than in 1894, and equal to 54% of the births—the rates per 1,000 of the estimated population being births 23·8, deaths 12·9—both being nearly 2 per 1,000 lower than the corresponding rates of the previous year and the mean rate of the combined district for 1895. Although the deaths at all ages were fewer, those of infants under a year old—eighteen—were half as numerous again as in 1894, and nearly 93 % of the mortality under five years of age resulted from the wasting and convulsive diseases

of infancy and early childhood, 30 % of the deaths at all ages occurring at this age period, while on the other hand 51 %—forty-one deaths—were of persons above sixty-five.

Only two deaths were recorded from the chief zymotic complaints, viz., one each from typhoid fever and whooping cough, being but 2·5 % of those from all causes and at the rate of 0·3 per 1,000.

Consumption accounted for six deaths, with a rate and percentage of mortality from all causes of 1·0 and 7·5 % respectively.

Ten deaths resulted from pulmonary inflammations—half of them being children under five—12·5 % of the entire mortality is thus accounted for, the death rate being 1·6.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of young children already referred to were fatal to thirteen—being 16·2 % of the total deaths, and the rate 2·1 per 1,000.

Of the four inquests held (other than those on Asylum patients) three were on deaths from natural causes with one from accidental drowning.

CROWMARSH RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 18,558 acres. Enumerated population at the census of 1891, 5,150—estimated to the middle of 1895 at 5,094. In this district the heavy floods which occurred towards the end of 1894 having caused the fouling of many wells in lowlying localities by dirty flood water, a house to house inspection was made of the village of South Stoke and of the lower part of Crowmarsh village, as also of a portion of North Stoke which was within the flooded area. The actual damage done proved to be less than had been anticipated, but eleven wells were cleaned out after the water had subsided to the normal level, and the breaking-up of the exceptionally prolonged and severe frost allowed of the work being done.

In the report to the Council I pointed out that as several wells in South Stoke were sunk in the near neighbourhood of large farmyards, and in the porous Thames gravels, it would be desirable in order to ensure the provision of pure drinking water that a small number of tube wells should be driven into the underlying chalk along the line of the village street—but the suggestion has not been carried out.

The question of the water supply of the village of Woodcote having come before the Council, a detailed house to house inspection was made by their instruction and a report presented dealing fully with the matter. The village is situated on high ground in the Oxfordshire hills, and from the very great depth of the water-bearing strata and the consequent cost of well sinking, as well as the labour of getting the water to the surface, this source of supply is practically impossible and the village is dependent on underground rain-water tanks fed from the roofs where they are slate, tile, or—as in two or three cases—galvanized iron; but in the case of the thatched cottages, on the water contained in three large ponds, two of which are exceptionally good ones,—some few houses availing themselves of both sources of supply. The time and labour expended by the cottagers in fetching the water from these ponds is however so considerable as greatly to limit the quantity available for domestic use and cleansing purposes. The county analyst having reported favourably on a sample of the pond water submitted to him for examination, and suggested the cleaning out of the pond before it was utilized, I advised that the works necessary to secure it from casual fouling, to increase the storage as far as practicable, and to render it more easily available should be carried out, pipes being laid in the direction of the principal groups of cottages, with standpipes in suitable positions; but up to the end of the year nothing further has been done in the matter.

Mr. S. C. Johns, sanitary inspector, returns 256 premises as inspected during the year, and nuisances discovered on fifty-

three, all of which were remedied. The slaughterhouses, bakehouses, dairy farms, and piggeries were inspected, and the regulations carried out.—see Table IX.

Two samples of water were submitted to analysis, one being from South Stoke and the other from the Thame stream at Newington, in connection with a proposal for the supply of Holcombe from it. Neither sample proved to be of a satisfactory character.

Twelve notifications of infectious complaints were received during the year, viz.: scarlet fever, five; enteric fever, one; erysipelas, six

Scarlet Fever.—Two attacks were notified in June at an inn at Stoke Row. No clue to the source of infection was obtainable and both patients were removed to the "Smith" Isolation Hospital at Henley. At Crowmarsh village, but in the parish of Nuneham Murren, a severe attack was notified about the same time, the origin of which could not be traced; the other two cases were notified in October and at the end of December on the other side of the street and in Crowmarsh parish. The only history obtainable as to the first of these was that the girl had been on a visit to Nettlebed and sickened a few days after her return. On enquiry into the other case it was found that another attack had occurred in the family early in the month, but a doctor was not called in nor was it notified. It also appeared that there had been a good deal of so-called "measles" which apparently had not attracted any attention.

The only notified attack of enteric fever was an imported one.

As regards non-notifiable infectious illness there was a considerable outbreak of measles in Dorchester during the spring and at Woodcote in the autumn—the schools at both places having to be closed for some five weeks in consequence. Three attacks were fatal.

The registered births for the year were M. 56, F. 65, total 121, and the deaths 93, to which seven of those in Wallingford Union House have to be added as previous residents in the district,

making the corrected number M. 60, F. 40, total 100, or 82·7 % of the births—being 27 % above the corresponding “mean rate” for the whole of the combined district. The rates per 1,000 of the estimated population were births 23·8, deaths 19·6—the latter being 5·1 in excess of the “mean rate” of the year. This unusually high mortality occurred mainly among infants and middle aged and elderly persons and has no special sanitary significance as none of the deaths were due to zymotic disease with the exception of the three fatal attacks of measles already mentioned and one of whooping cough, all infants. They account for 4 % of the total mortality, the death rate being 0·8 per 1,000.

Consumption accounted for nine deaths, with a rate of 1·8.

Pulmonary Inflammations were fatal to sixteen persons, and the wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years old to eleven, being 64·7 % of the total mortality at that age period—the respective rates being 3·1 and 2·3.

Three inquests were held on deaths from accident or suicide.

WALLINGFORD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 380 acres. Enumerated population 2,989, occupying 605 houses at the census of 1891, and estimated after correction for the inmates of the Union House received from the two rural districts of Wallingford and Crowmarsh at 2,937 to the middle of 1895.

During the year complaint has been made with reference to pig-keeping in the vicinity of private residences. The Bye-Laws in force in the district fix a minimum distance of 100 feet from a dwellinghouse, and in this instance some were kept on two premises, but at the distance prescribed. On inspection I found the sties well constructed, clean, and free from offence. At different times I have inspected all the piggeries in the town

and have generally found them as well kept as could be expected, but the sanitary inspector reports nuisances found on them on five occasions during the year, and in view of the crowding together of a large proportion of the houses in the central parts of the town, there can be no doubt that pig-keeping, however carefully carried on, is under such circumstances a frequent source of annoyance to the neighbouring residents, amounting at times to positive nuisance, especially when the manure is being removed, and it is a question for the consideration of the Council whether it should not be entirely prohibited within the limits of the borough excepting where they are kept for not exceeding twenty-four hours at slaughterhouses for "fasting" purposes. Complaint has also been made in one instance with regard to the ventilation of a length of house drain in connection with the main sewers; on enquiring into the matter I found the pipe complained of was an inlet ventilator for fresh air, but as it was rather doubtful if it did not at times act as an outlet I advised its alteration and no further complaint has arisen. The general arrangements for the ventilation of the sewers and house drains are however, in my opinion, exceedingly good and work satisfactorily.

Mr. S. C. Johns, sanitary inspector, returns 240 premises as inspected during the year, nuisances being discovered and abated on twenty-four.—see Table IX.

The slaughterhouses, bakehouses, milkshops, and piggeries have also been regularly inspected and the regulations enforced.

In December scarlet fever made its appearance in the town, and ten cases were notified in seven families during the month, some of the earlier ones being in the peeling stage when first discovered, and amongst the poorer and more careless cottagers, who allowed the children to go about as usual, neither obtaining medical advice, notifying the attacks, nor taking any kind of precautions against spreading infection. Nearly all these cases were of a very mild type, and in some it was asserted that the "rash" did not make its appearance.

Of non-notifiable infectious diseases the only outbreak reported was a widely-spread one of measles in February, which caused the death of three infants and necessitated the closing of the elementary schools for five weeks.

The registered births for the year were M. 43, F. 34, total 77, and the deaths 59, with three of previous residents which occurred in Reading Hospital and the County Asylum—but reduced to a corrected mortality of M. 23, F. 20, total 43, by the deduction of seventeen deaths in the Union House and two in the Cottage Hospital of persons not belonging to the district. The “corrected” deaths therefore amounted to 55·8 % of the births, the rates per 1,000 of the population being births 26·2, deaths 14·6—which is, within a fraction, the mean rate of the year for the combined district.

The three deaths from measles already mentioned were the only ones from zymotic complaints during the year, and are equivalent to a death rate of 1·0 per 1,000 for this group of diseases.

Twice as many—six—resulted from consumption and five from pulmonary inflammations, while the deaths from the wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years of age were, like those of measles, three in number and together accounted for all the mortality at this age period.

The death rates per 1,000 for consumption and for lung inflammations were 2·0 and 1·7 respectively.

Three inquests were held, all on deaths from accidental injuries.

BRADFIELD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 55,215 acres. Enumerated population at the census of 1891, 15,183—estimated to the middle of 1895 as 15,631. The district still increases steadily if not rapidly, especially in Tilehurst and the riverside resorts, plans for eighty-five new

houses having been submitted for approval under the Bye-Laws. Sixty-eight were approved, sixteen allowed but not formally passed, while only one was rejected.

Twenty-eight houses were completed during the year, twenty water certificates being granted for their supply. Certain alterations in the New Building Bye-Laws have been considered and approved by the Council, and the revised code now awaits the approval of the Local Government Board.

The sewerage system for Streatley village, referred to in the report for last year, has now been carried out by the landowner—the sewage being disposed of by surface irrigation. At Aldermaston, where complaint was made by the Thames Conservancy of the fouling, by the sewage of the village, of a watercourse which entered the Kennet, a house to house inspection was made and the owner has completed the diversion of the sewage outfall therefrom. At Mortimer new water supplies from deep wells have been furnished to several farms and cottages by the voluntary action of the owner, and eight decayed tenements have been voluntarily pulled down, viz., two each at Englefield, Mortimer, Ufton, and Yattendon.

One sample of drinking water has been submitted to analysis by me and found fairly good; another was reported on by the county analyst with negative results. Three polluted wells were closed, five cleansed, and four new ones sunk besides those above referred to.

Mr. T. Windle, sanitary inspector, returns 774 premises as inspected in 1895, nuisances being discovered on seventy-one, of which fifty-one were abated at its close. The dairy farms, piggeries, slaughterhouses, and bakehouses have also been inspected and found in a generally satisfactory state, four only in a total of sixty-four requiring cleansing, &c.—see Table IX.

At Tilehurst the question of the adoption of a public system of scavenging the pail closets has been considered, as the gardens of the majority of the newly-built houses are too small for properly disposing of their contents thereon; but the pro-

posed plan, while costly, would leave the important matter of the dealing with the slop sewage unimproved, and it would not I fear meet the requirements of the locality, so that as the population increases the provision of proper sewerage will in my opinion become necessary ere long as the only satisfactory solution of the question.

Fifty-seven notifications of infectious sickness were received during the year, viz.: scarlet fever, fourteen; diphtheria, twenty-nine; enteric fever, eight; erysipelas, six. All were enquired into and carefully supervised, and with rare exceptions the outbreaks were limited to a very small number of families, and in the majority of cases the final disinfection of infected articles was carried out under special arrangements entered into with the Council by Mr. Street of the Reading Steam Disinfecting Works.

Scarlet Fever.—The notified cases of this complaint have mostly been of very mild type, occurring at considerable intervals and in very small groups. In January it appeared in single families at Burghfield and Sulhampstead; there was also in May a solitary notification from Basildon. The source of infection could not be ascertained in either case. In August a small group of attacks occurred at Pangbourne, four families being attacked, no communication being traced between any of the parties, while school attendance was excluded as a possible source of infection as it was vacation time. Some of the cottages were of a very poor type and their sanitation indifferent. A considerable number of premises were inspected in connection with this outbreak. In October three attacks were notified in a block of cottages at Beenham, which were traced to infection from Ascot where there was a limited outbreak at the time—some children of a family where the complaint broke out being immediately sent away by the doctor's orders to escape infection. One or two of them sickened almost directly after arrival at Beenham, but the people of the house did not get medical advice because, as they said, "they thought it was only

measles." Other similar attacks followed in the succeeding weeks, which were put down to "influenza," "sore throat," &c., until at length a doctor was called in and the attacks notified. Fortunately none of them were severe and the outbreak was stamped out.

Diphtheria.—The greater part of the "zymotic" mortality of the year resulted from this disease, which in a total of twenty-nine notified cases occasioned the deaths of nine children, of whom two only were above five years of age. There were several limited outbreaks, but in Mortimer alone could the complaint be said to be at all endemic, as attacks were notified there in January, March, August, and October, those at the beginning of the year being spread over four families living on the "Common." The origin of the first case could not be cleared up and the sanitary surroundings were fairly good, but infection was communicated from this house to two neighbouring families almost at the beginning of the first attack. No communication between any of these people and the fourth family invaded could be made out, but in this case several members of the family were said to have had "influenza" in the previous weeks, and the cat (which the child whose attack was notified had been in the habit of fondling and kissing) had also been ill and died with "a nasty cough." About the same time two cases occurred in a Convalescent Home about a mile and a half distant, and it was suspected, but not clearly made out, that infection had been conveyed from one to the other by a man employed to deliver coals at the Home. "Material" taken from the throat of one of these patients was sent up through the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board for bacteriological examination and report by Dr. Klein—but the specimen did not arrive in good condition and the results of "cultivations" were inconclusive. In the same month—January—the disease was notified in one of the new roads in Tilehurst, and again in an adjoining house in April. Both attacks ended in death, as did another case in the same terrace

a few months earlier. The houses were fairly good ones with pail closets, and the wells at a reasonably safe distance from probable pollution, but in some of the back gardens which, though moderate in depth, were very narrow, several of the tenants kept pigs, fowls, &c., while at the last of the thirteen houses making up the terrace, occupied by a shopkeeper who was also a higgler and dealer in live stock, a very considerable number of fowls, ducks, pigs, &c., were kept on a small piece of land in a very insanitary way. What was called "mumps" had occurred in this family a few weeks previously.

In July a group of seven cases occurred at Padworth in a couple of families who were connected, but no further spread occurred; in the following month the complaint was notified in two families at Upton, and again, a month later, in a couple of families at Burghfield. No sort of communication could be traced between any of these people, nor any known exposure to infection, while the sanitary surroundings were passably good in all of them.

Enteric Fever.—Eight attacks were notified at considerable intervals during the year; one case was apparently an imported one; one, in a female aged eighty-two, was attributed to eating "frosted swedes"; in a few instances the sanitary surroundings were unsatisfactory, but in three boiled water only was used for drinking purposes. No history of exposure to infection was obtainable with the one exception just noted.

The registered births for the year were M. 187, F. 198, total 385, and the deaths 194, to which fourteen have to be added of residents in the district who died (twelve) in Reading Hospital and (two) in the County Asylum, making the corrected total M. 103, F. 105, total 208, amounting to rather more than half the number—54·3%—of the births; the infantile mortality, under one year, being only 8·9% of the same. The year's birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 24·5, and the death rate 13·3—both being under the mean rate for the whole of the combined district.—see Table VII.

The mortality from zymotic complaints was limited to the nine diphtheritic deaths already mentioned, with one from measles and three from infantile diarrhœa—amounting in all to 6·2 % of that from all causes, with a rate of 0·8 per 1,000.

Influenza and its complications was however fatal to nearly the same number of adults (twelve) mostly in the spring, the majority being old people, and it accounts for a death rate equal to that of all other zymotic diseases.

Only three deaths were certified as due to consumption, being at the exceptionally low rate of 2 in 10,000 living, or 1·4 % of the entire mortality, while cancerous affections were fatal to no less than seventeen persons—being nearly 8 % of the deaths from all causes.

Except as complications of influenza, pulmonary inflammations were not very fatal, only eighteen deaths being referred to them, with a rate of 1·2 per 1,000.

Twenty-nine children under five years of age died from the wasting and convulsive diseases of infancy, being 58 % of the total mortality at this age period. Ten of these deaths however were of premature or feeble infants, most of whom lived only a few hours and none of them more than a month. They account for nearly 14 % of the deaths at all ages, the rate being 1·8 per 1,000.

Nine deaths resulted from accidental or suicidal violence, and inquests were also held on seven cases of sudden death from “natural causes” and two on which the verdict was “found drowned.”

GORING RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

THIS newly-constituted district includes the Oxfordshire parishes of the Bradfield Union, its area being 9,155 acres and the enumerated population 2,834 at the census of 1891—estimated at 3,054 to the middle of 1895, as it may be assumed from the

number of new buildings (eleven) for which plans were presented and approved (or in two cases only "allowed") in accordance with the Bye-Laws, that the annual rate of increase of the decennium 1881-91 is still maintained.

Mr. T. Windle, sanitary inspector, reports ninety-two premises as inspected during the year, with nuisances discovered on eleven, of which all but two were abated.—see Table IX. At Shervall's Hill a row of cottages was reported by me to the Council as being in an insanitary condition and without a sufficient water supply, as well-sinking is impracticable in the locality owing to the great depth of the water-bearing strata from the surface, while no provision had been made for storing the rain-fall for use; in consequence of which the tenants could only get water from the ponds at Woodcot—every journey to get a pail of water taking twenty minutes to accomplish. The general insanitary condition of the premises was remedied, but the Council declined to insist on the provision of rain water tanks.

The only notifications of infectious sickness received were of two cases of scarlet fever, both contracted outside the district, three of enteric fever, and one of puerperal fever. One of the enteric cases was also an imported one; one occurred in a private house in fairly good sanitary condition—no history of exposure to any cause of infection being obtainable; the third case was that of a porter at the railway station, among whose duties attention to the station closets was included, and who was said to have caught a "chill" in London some ten days previous to his attack.

During the autumn measles prevailed extensively in Goring, Mapledurham, and Whitchurch, and in the two first-named parishes it became necessary to close the schools for several weeks. Three deaths resulted from the complaint.

The registered births were M. 37, F. 35, total 72, and the deaths 31, with one in Reading Hospital of a resident in the district, making the corrected number M. 20, F. 12, total 32—

or 44·4% of the births, the birth rate being 23 6 and the death rate 10·5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Both these rates are low, especially the death rate, which is 4·0 per 1,000 under the "mean" for the combined district.

The only death from zymotic disease, beside the three from measles already mentioned, was one of a young child resulting from diphtheria early in the year, whose case was notified at the end of 1894. Three deaths resulted from consumption, and the same number of children under five years of age died from the wasting and convulsive diseases of that age period. The respective rates and percentages of total mortality are given in Tables VII. and VIII.

Three inquests were held, two being on deaths from natural causes, with one case of suicidal injury.

COOKHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 27,803 acres. Enumerated population at the census of 1891, 9,861—occupying 2,061 houses, and estimated to amount to 10,334 at the middle of 1895, allowing for a corresponding rate of increase to that of the ten years 1881-91. In the neighbourhood of Maidenhead a considerable number of houses are being erected, but as there are not any Bye-Laws adopted with reference to new buildings the Council has no control over their construction either in respect to their sanitary or structural arrangements.

Early in the year the attention of the District Council was called to the need for a better water supply for Fyfield and Oakley Green. Three samples of pond waters used for drinking purposes were forwarded to me for examination, and being found very unsatisfactory and unreliable the mains of the Maidenhead Company have been extended through Moneylow Green, Fyfield, and Oakley Green, and the new supply is being

gradually made use of in these localities, as it is also in other portions of the district in which they are now laid.

Complaint having been made by the Thames Conservancy of sewage and foul liquids passing from certain premises at Holyport and Oakley Green into the adjoining watercourses, and thence into the Thames, an inspection was made and the facts being found to be as stated the connections were taken out.

Three cottages at Pinkney's Green were reported as unfit for habitation and were closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

Detailed inspection of the village of Waltham St. Lawrence has been made, both as regards the general sanitary condition of the cottages and the discharge of drainage into the ditches and watercourse.

Reports have been presented as to dilapidated or insanitary premises at Bisham, Cookham Dean, Cookham, Shottesbrook, Cox Green, Moneylow Green, Oakley Green, &c., and forty houses have been cleansed, repaired, or overcrowding abated.

Mr. G. Millin, sanitary inspector, returns 296 premises as inspected during the year, and nuisances were discovered and abated on ninety-two.—see Table IX. The dairy farms, piggeries, slaughterhouses, and bakehouses have also been inspected and found to be in generally satisfactory condition, though as regards some of the dairy farms alterations and improvements were advised,

Complaints as to deposit of offensive refuse on a piece of ground near Cookham Railway Station, of pig-keeping at Cookham Dean, and of alleged deposit of sewage matters on land in the vicinity of a private residence have been enquired into and dealt with.

Fifty-six notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, viz.: scarlet fever, thirty-four; Diphtheria, eighteen; typhoid fever, one; and erysipelas, four.

Scarlet Fever.—The majority of the attacks occurred in a school, into which the complaint was introduced on three

occasions. The first time (in March) there were only four mild cases, but in the second outbreak, which occurred in the late autumn, there were twenty, which were traced to a boy who returned to school after the holidays apparently in perfect health. He had spent part of the vacation in a place where scarlet fever was said to have been prevalent, but was not supposed to have had the complaint, as he had not been laid up nor was any rash observed, in fact the matter passed unnoticed by his friends, but some weeks after his returning to school, on cases (of a mild character) beginning to crop up among the other boys in the same dormitory, he was found on examination to be peeling on the feet and subsequently on the hands. The outbreak was confined to the boys in this particular dormitory or to those in communication with it. There were not any facts of interest as regards the attacks in the five other families in which the complaint occurred in the course of the year, and no deaths resulted from it.

Diphtheria.—Seventeen attacks of this complaint were notified in thirteen families in the course of the year, one each month from April to September inclusive, and the rest in the last quarter. It proved fatal to five children. Each case was carefully investigated, but with one exception no connection between them could be discovered, nor could they be traced to direct infection either through school attendance or otherwise. For the most part only one family was attacked in any locality at the same time, except at Cookham and Cookham Dean where cases (apparently unconnected with each other) occurred in five families between October 5th and November 25th. Insanitary surroundings were found to exist in most cases, but not in all, though in one instance the entire arrangements were so faulty that they had to be entirely remodelled. In another case the infection spread to Dedworth in the adjoining Windsor district, where it started a limited but rather severe outbreak.

Enteric Fever.—Only one case was notified, in a residence at Cookham, the sanitary arrangements of which were found on

examination to be very defective. The attack, a fatal one, had however probably originated outside the district, and the works necessary to put the house into good sanitary order were carried out, but a second member of the family developed typhoid a few weeks later and after their return to London, and this attack also proved fatal.

The registered births for the year were M. 136, F. 147, total 283, and the deaths 126, to which twenty-nine have to be added of residents dying outside the district, viz.: Union House, twenty; Maidenhead Cottage Hospital, five; Reading Hospital, two; County Asylum and Windsor Infirmary, one each, making the "corrected" number M. 88, F. 67, total 155—being 54·8 % and those of infants under a twelvemonth old 6·4 % of the births.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 27·4 and the corrected death rate 15·0, both being nearly the same as the year's mean rate for the whole combined district, but as regards the births three per 1,000 in excess of the corresponding rate for 1894.

The mortality in the class of zymotic diseases included the diphtheria and enteric fever deaths already referred to, with measles, one; whooping cough, two; diarrhæa, three, making twelve in all, being 7·7 % of those from all causes, and at the same rate per 1,000 as in the previous year—1·2.

Influenza prevailed very extensively in the district during the spring and occasioned nine deaths, or three-fourths the number of those from all other diseases of a zymotic character, three being of young children and the rest mostly old persons, and equivalent to a rate of 0·9 per 1,000.

Consumption was fatal to ten persons, being 6·4 % of the total deaths and at the rate of 1·0 per 1,000; but this year, as in the preceding one, the mortality from cancer proved to be exceptionally high, thirteen deaths having occurred from various forms of this disease—or, in the two years, twenty-nine from cancer as against eighteen from phthisis.

Pulmonary Inflammations occasioned twenty-three deaths, or

14·8 % of those from all causes and at the rate of 2·2 per 1,000, or about the average.

The mortality from the wasting and convulsive diseases of young children was comparatively small, the thirteen deaths due to them being at the rate of 1·2 per 1,000 living, or 8·4 % of those from all causes, and little more than half the "mean rate" for the year, though they account for 44·8 % of all the deaths at this age period.

Eight inquests were held, four on deaths from accidental drowning and the remainder—with one exception, "natural causes"—from accidental injuries and violence.

MAIDENHEAD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA in acres, 2,123. Population at the census of 1891, 10,607—occupying 2,071 houses, and estimated at 11,419 to the middle of the year after the deduction of the "rural" proportion of the inmates of the Union House.

The construction of the new sewerage system has not progressed as satisfactorily as had been hoped, and the unexpected delay in its completion has hindered the carrying out of improved drainage on many premises which had been planned and indeed begun in the expectation of being able to connect the same with the new sewers. A very material improvement has been carried out by the Great Western Railway Company, at a cost of some seven hundred pounds, in improving the surface drainage of the road at the Boyn Hill railway arch, which was continually flooded after rain for about one hundred yards, and sometimes to a depth of two feet, thus not only causing very serious inconvenience to the locality but being a positive danger to the health of the children, especially to those who had to wade through it on their way to and from school.

Fifty new houses have been erected during the year, in con-

formity with the revised Bye-Laws, with thirty of the workshop or other classes, or as additions to existing buildings—nine plans being rejected as not in accordance with the Bye-Laws out of a total of sixty-two sent in; forty-one certificates of proper water supply were granted and in eight instances a supply from the mains was laid on by order, the total number of houses in the district now connected with the mains being 1,780.

The scavenging of the streets and courts is systematically and well attended to, and pending the completion of the sewage works the emptying of existing cesspits is carried out by the staff employed by the Corporation.

During January the lower part of the town was again flooded to a certain extent, but fortunately not so much so as to inundate the houses as in 1894.

Mr. J. H. Barford, sanitary inspector, reports 718 premises as inspected during the year, nuisances were discovered on 145 and abated on 114, more than half of which—sixty-five—related to bad drainage and eleven to houses in a foul or decayed condition, four others being voluntarily closed as unfit for habitation. The cowhouses, milkshops, piggeries, slaughter-houses, and bakehouses were also inspected, and various insanitary conditions abated on twenty out of a total of eighty-nine premises visited.—see Table IX.

Four samples of drinking water were submitted to analysis, three of which proved to be of somewhat suspicious character though not sufficiently so for condemnation.

As the Infectious Diseases Notification Act is not as yet in force in this district the only information I receive with reference to these complaints, with the exception of that occasionally furnished by private practitioners, is obtained from the death registers and from the returns of new cases of pauper sickness sent to me by the Clerk to the Guardians. In these last the only entries throughout the year of zymotic attacks were a single case of scarlet fever, with five of measles and one of whooping cough, together with a considerable amount of influenza in March and

April. No attack of diphtheria was reported, nor was any death attributed to it, though one infant was registered as dying from "croup" and a child four years old from membranous laryngitis. From private medical men I received information of five cases of scarlet fever, one being that of an adult who contracted the disease in Wiltshire. Two of these ended in death. Enteric Fever was twice reported, and simple continued fever once. In one of these cases the illness was contracted on the continent, and there was one death.

The registered births were M. 164, F. 146, total 310, and the deaths 171, which are reduced to 146 by the exclusion of twenty-five persons dying in the public institutions within the district but not belonging to it, making the total corrected number M. 67, F. 79, total 146, amounting to 47·1 %, as do the (forty-one) deaths of infants less than a twelvemonth old to 13·2 % of the births.

The year's birth rate was 27·1 and the "corrected" death rate 12·8 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the last-named being nearly two under the average rate of the year for the combined district.

If however reference is made to Table VII. it will be seen that, as in 1894, there was a great excess in the percentage of total mortality occurring in infancy and early childhood and also at the age period twenty-five—sixty-five, with a corresponding reduction in the percentage of deaths above sixty-five—the district containing however but fifty persons living at that age period in every 1,000 of the population (see Table III.) as against an average of sixty-five per 1,000 for the entire combination.

There were ten deaths from zymotic complaints, including besides those already mentioned, one each from measles and whooping cough with three from infantile diarrhoea, amounting to 6·8% of those from all causes and to a rate of 0·9 per 1,000 living. There were also five deaths from influenza and its complications during the spring months.

Six deaths only were recorded from consumption, the death

rate being 0·5, but twice this number resulted from the various forms of cancerous disease.

Pulmonary inflammations proved fatal to twenty-two persons, amounting to 15·1 % of the total mortality and to a death rate of 1·9.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years of age caused thirty-one deaths, or 21·2 % of those from all causes and ages, and amounting to nearly 60% of those at this age period—the death rate being 2·7.

Seven inquests were held, three on deaths from “natural causes” and the remainder from accidental injury.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 27,033 acres. Population as enumerated at the census of 1891, 13,704—occupying 2,579 houses, and estimated after exclusion of the “special” inmates of public institutions in the district at 13,431 to the middle of 1895.

Thirty-nine new houses have been erected in accordance with the Bye-Laws for new buildings, and three plans laid before the Council were not approved. Twenty water supply certificates were granted.

The sewage works for Bracknell special drainage district have been in progress throughout the year and were approaching completion and the laying in of the house connections at its close.

Seven samples of drinking waters have been submitted to analysis, none giving satisfactory results, while four proved to be much polluted—all but one of the latter being from wells at Bullbrook.

Water supply from the mains of the “Suburban” Company has been laid on to a considerable number of houses in Winkfield parish, and from those of the Wokingham Company to

new buildings in Binfield and in the Bracknell special drainage district, as also to old ones where a new supply has had to be obtained.

The sanitary inspector, Mr. H. Lloyd, returns 868 premises as inspected during the year. Nuisances were discovered on 184 and abated on 168 of them, including fifty-six relating to foul closets and defective drains. Fifteen new wells were sunk and water from the mains laid on to thirty-nine premises. Special reports were presented to the Council on premises at Bullbrook and at North St. Winkfield, and twenty dilapidated houses were dealt with, thirteen of which I had reported under the Housing of the Working Classes Act as unfit for habitation. Four of them were closed voluntarily by the owners the other sixteen being repaired and put into passably habitable condition. Sixty-nine cowsheds, &c., have been inspected and nuisances abated on nine of them.—see Table IX.

Complaint having been made of a serious nuisance created at Bracknell by the delivery at the railway station there of an enormous quantity of dust-bin refuse coming down from Richmond, I brought the matter under the notice of the County Medical Officer of Health for Surrey, with whose assistance it has been put a stop to.

Sixty-nine notifications of infectious attacks were received during the year, viz.: scarlet fever, forty-eight; diphtheria, five; membranous croup, one; typhoid fever, five; erysipelas, ten.

Scarlet Fever.—The majority of the forty-eight attacks reported, which were spread over the greater part of the district and the year, and affected twenty-three families, were of a mild type, one only ending fatally. In only a few cases was it practicable to satisfactorily trace the source of the primary attacks; in several instances medical advice was not obtained and the attack remained unnotified until the peeling stage had been reached, when it was found on investigation that there had probably been one or more previous cases which had passed altogether without notice, the children still continuing

school attendance and thus spreading infection. About half of the attacks occurred in Bracknell and Bullbrook (twenty-three) which commencing in February and March, reappeared in July after an interval of three months and went on until September. Several of the premises in Bullbrook proved to be in an insani-
 tary state, and as there was reason to connect the cases with school infection the vacation was extended and the schools cleansed and fumigated prior to reopening.

The five attacks of diphtheria, with one of membranous croup, were sporadic, infection did not spread from either and only one terminated fatally. No definite clue to the origin of either of the attacks could be obtained, but one was probably an imported case.

In three out of the five notified cases of enteric fever the disease was contracted outside the district, one being attributed to the eating of unwholesome oysters at a ball, other persons who had partaken of them being similarly attacked. The remaining two cases occurred in a family living in dirty and overcrowded premises but without any definite history of specific infection.

As in the previous year, influenza prevailed to a large extent through the first four months of the year and caused seven deaths; whooping cough was also prevalent in the district at the same time, these being the two "non-notifiable" infectious complaints which caused the greater part of the "zymotic" mortality of 1895.

The registered births for the year were M. 166, F. 186, total 352, and the total deaths 184, from which twenty-one have to be deducted as not belonging to the district, viz., twenty in Broadmoor Asylum and one in the Union House—which, with the addition of four persons dying in the County Asylum and seven in Reading Hospital who had previously lived in it, gives a corrected mortality of M. 82, F. 92, total 174, the deaths at all ages being 49·4% and those of infants under a twelve-month old 10·5 % of the births.

The birth rate was 26·2 and the death rate 13·0 per 1,000 of the estimated population—being, as regards the birth rate, nearly the same as that of 1894, and as the mean rate of the combined district for 1895, while the death rate was 1·0 per 1,000 below the latter—though somewhat higher than that of 1894 as regards the Easthampstead district itself. Reference to Tables III. and III B. will shew that in this district, as in Maidenhead and Windsor, the proportion per 1,000 of the population above the age of sixty-five is much below that of the other districts in the combination, while those between twenty-five and sixty-five are correspondingly in excess—as also that the percentage of total deaths occurring in these age groups are proportionately below and above the “mean rate.”

The five deaths recorded from “zymotic” diseases other than influenza account for 2·9 % of those from all causes, with a death rate of 0·4 per 1,000, the corresponding rate for the seven due to influenza being 0·5.

There were fourteen deaths from consumption, being 80 % of the entire mortality and at the rate of 1·0 of the population.

Twenty-seven deaths resulted from pulmonary inflammations and the same number occurred amongst children under five years of age from wasting and convulsive diseases being 60 % of all those at that age period—the rate being 2·0 per 1,000 living and 15·5 % of the deaths from all causes for each. The last group included nine deaths of prematurely born or feeble infants, half of whom lived less than twenty-four hours and none more than four weeks.

None of the deaths of “special” inmates of Broadmoor Asylum have been included in the death rates given above.

Eight inquests were held, two being on deaths from suicide, four from accidental injuries, and two from “natural causes.”

WINDSOR RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 12,143 acres. Enumerated population at the census of 1891, 12,599. Estimated, after the deduction of "special" inmates of public institutions who do not belong to the district, at 13,296 to the middle of 1895. The district has been considerably reduced in size by the loss of its two Surrey parishes in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1894. The parish of Egham has therefore been severed from the Windsor district for sanitary purposes, while Thorpe has been entirely absorbed into the Chertsey Union.

The long pending matter of the sewerage of the rural portion of Clewer parish has been the subject of further negotiation between the District Council and the Windsor Urban Authority with a view of getting an outfall into the main sewer of the Borough, and although the terms were not finally settled by the end of the year a substantial agreement had been nearly arrived at, and it may be hoped that before long this much-needed work will be taken in hand. As in former years several of the roadside ditches in this part of the district have from time to time got into an extremely foul and offensive condition from slop sewage discharged into them by the occupiers of the adjoining small tenements, but the matter being again brought by me under the notice of the Authority arrangements were made for their being regularly disinfected and cleaned out so as to lessen, as far as practicable, the risk of such a state of matters which I trust will soon be a thing of the past.

The condition of the water supply in various parts of the district has received a good deal of attention, and twenty-two samples have been submitted to analysis by me, viz.: Clewer, four; Old Windsor, six; Ascot, two; Sunninghill, three; Sunningdale, seven. Only one of these proved to be in all respects satisfactory, another was fairly good, three doubtful, four considerably fouled, and thirteen extremely polluted; services from the mains of the water companies supplying the

respective places have been laid on in nearly every case where the samples had been condemned.

House to house inspections have been made of several localities in the district, and reports were presented to the Council on insanitary cottages at Clewer village, on the discharge of sewerage from the Union House into a watercourse communicating with the Thames, on the sanitary condition of Sunninghill, of Dedworth, and of Clewer Green, &c., &c.; and representations were also made to the Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Act as to four tenements at Kennel Drive, Ascot, which were in my opinion in such a state as to be unfit for habitation.

In consequence of the changes resulting from the alteration in the district Mr. Menzies retired from his position as sanitary inspector on being appointed surveyor of highways, and was succeeded by Mr. E. Siddall, on whose resignation a few months later Mr. G. Watts was appointed to the office.

The returns of the sanitary inspectors shew 400 premises inspected during the year and nuisances discovered on 221, of which 149 had been abated at its close.—see Table IX.

Eighty-five notifications of infectious disease were received, being more than twice as many as in the previous year, viz.: small pox, one; scarlet fever, thirty-two; diphtheria, thirty-three; enteric fever, eight; puerperal fever, one; erysipelas, ten. The great majority of the attacks were in small cottages where effective isolation was hardly possible, and removal to a hospital would have been the right course to adopt had the accommodation existed.

Small Pox.—This case occurred at a Home at Sunninghill, the patient being an unvaccinated servant girl who came to the Home from Stepney, London, in the first stage of the disease and fell ill immediately on her arrival. She had brought a medical certificate of freedom from infectious disease dated just fourteen days before her admission. As there were

eight other inmates in the institution, and the girl could not be properly isolated from them on the premises, while she was too ill to be moved away the attack being a severe one, arrangements were made to utilize the hospital tents belonging to the Authority for quarantining them, and a suitable and well-isolated piece of land being kindly lent for the purpose by Sir Wm. Farmer, the hospital was fitted up and the girls, who all had good primary vaccination marks having been revaccinated, were moved into it and remained there for a fortnight—no further attack of the disease occurring. In connection with this case the Authority, at my suggestion, issued printed cautions to the managers of “Homes” and similar institutions in the district calling attention to the great importance of their requiring that certificates of freedom from infectious disease of all persons about to be received as inmates should be signed not more than forty-eight hours prior to such reception.

Scarlet Fever.—At the end of 1894 a limited outbreak of this complaint commenced at Ascot and South Ascot, mostly affecting children attending the Kennel Schools, and cases continued to crop up in both places, and also in Sunninghill, until nearly the end of February—children in seven families being attacked. About the same time six attacks were notified in two families living in different parts of Clewer. Two out of three cases in one family ended fatally, being the only deaths from the complaint during the year; the premises, a farm, were in an insanitary state and with a polluted water supply, but the infection had probably been introduced from one of the barracks in Windsor. In the other case it was brought from Taplow. In June an attack was notified in Ascot and in July one in Sunninghill; the origin of neither of these was traced, nor could they be connected with those that occurred earlier in the year. In mid-September a fresh series of attacks began in the same localities, eight being notified by the end of the month, and by the end of November fourteen had occurred in as many

families, viz.: Ascot, eight; South Ascot and Sunninghill, three each. In December two were notified in different parts of Clewer. In all there were thirty-two attacks notified during the year in twenty-eight families and with two deaths.

Diphtheria.—This disease proved by far the most fatal of the “zymotic” class, twelve attacks ending in death out of thirty-three notified in twenty-six families. In the first four months of the year six notifications were received, three being from Sunninghill, and probably a continuation of the outbreak that began towards the end of 1894, two from Clewer, and one from Ascot. In July, September, and again in November a series of nine attacks, with three deaths, occurred in eight families living at Dedworth Green, the origin of which was traced to a case that had occurred at Oakley Green in the Cookham rural district. Two of the fatal attacks occurred in a very foul and insanitary gipsy van, but the general surroundings and sanitary condition of the locality were not good, though several of the individual premises were clean and well kept. Early in October the complaint reappeared at Sunninghill, and seven families were attacked before it ceased at the middle of November, three attacks proved fatal; the respective premises were found for the most part to be in very defective sanitary condition both as regards disposal of sewage and refuse and also as to water supply, and a special report was made to the Council with reference to them.

Three cases, two of which were fatal, also occurred during November in connection with measles in a family living in an insanitary cottage at Clewer Green, which was afterwards considerably improved. In addition to the foregoing cases there were a few isolated attacks of a milder type in other localities in the district during the latter part of the year.

Typhoid Fever.—Eight sporadic attacks were notified in the course of the year, of which three were in Clewer, two at Ascot, and one each at Sunninghill and Sunningdale, with a single imported case at Old Windsor; only one attack proved fatal.

Five of the attacks occurred in the fourth quarter, but there was not any traceable connection between them.

The registered births were M. 181, F. 162, total 343, and the total deaths 212, thirty-three of which have to be deducted as not belonging to the district, viz., twenty-four of those occurring in the Union House and ten in St. Andrew's and St. John's Hospitals, which, with the addition of one death in the County Asylum of a previous resident, gives a "corrected" mortality of M. 84, F. 95, total 179—at all ages, amounting to 52·2%, as the infantile mortality (under one year) does to 11·1% of the births.

The birth rate was 25·8 and the death rate 13·5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, both being slightly under the "mean rate" for the year of the combined district. As in the Egham, Easthampstead, and Maidenhead districts, the comparative deficiency of persons living in the district above sixty-five was accompanied with a low proportion of deaths at that age period.

The mortality resulting from "zymotic" diseases included seven deaths from diarrhœa, mostly infantile, with one from whooping cough, in addition to those already mentioned, viz.: scarlet fever, two; diphtheria, twelve; enteric fever, one; the rate being 1·7 per 1,000 living and the proportion to those from all causes 12·8%.

Sixteen deaths resulted from consumption, not including those in St. Andrew's and St. John's Hospital of non-residents in the district; they account for 8·9% of the total mortality and were at the rate of 1·2 per 1,000.

Pulmonary Inflammations accounted for twenty-two deaths, and influenza with its complications, mostly pulmonary, for six; the wasting and convulsive diseases of young children proving fatal to the same number—twenty-eight—under five years of age, the rate per 1,000 of the population being 2·1 and the percentage proportion of the total mortality 15·6. This last-named group of diseases accounts however for 45·2% and

infantile zymotic complaints for 25·8 % of all the deaths at this age period.

Seven inquests were held, three being on deaths from suicide or accident, two from natural causes, and an open verdict being given in the remaining cases.

EGHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

AREA 7,786 acres, containing an enumerated population of 10,187 at the census of 1891, which is estimated, after exclusion of the "special" inmates of the Holloway Sanatorium and the addition of the proportion of inmates of the Union House received from the district and the *pro rata* increase for the four years that have passed since the census was taken, as amounting to 10,981 at the middle of 1895. The parish having been severed for the purposes of sanitary administration from Windsor Union, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1894 has now become a separate rural sanitary authority; the small parish of Thorpe, hitherto part of the same Union, being united to Chertsey Union for all purposes.

During 1894 special house to house inspections were made of the cottages at the Glanty, Sweep's Lane, Frog Island, and also of the Sandpits at Englefield Green, forty premises in all being "represented" to the Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Act as being in a condition unfit for habitation. None of them however were actually closed by the action of the Council as their owners improved most of them to some extent in compliance with the notices served. Out of the eighteen cottages at the Sandpits which were reported to the Council six were empty at the time, and it was resolved on account of the existing dearth of suitable cottages in the district to ask the County Council to exercise their power under Part three of the Act in order to provide accommodation for the

persons who would be displaced when the said tenements were closed by order of the Justices before steps were taken to obtain such order, but up to the end of the year no eligible site for new cottages had been found and the enquiry had not been held.

The question of the provision of an isolation hospital for the district has received much attention on the part of the Council, and several sites have been examined and considered for this purpose, but so far without success. Happily the immediate need for such accommodation has not been so pressing as in other years owing to the small amount of infectious disease notified in 1894.

The necessity for obtaining Urban Powers under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, having been strongly felt by the Council, application was made to the Local Government Board to hold an enquiry with reference to the matter, which took place in December before E. P. Burd, Esq., one of the Inspectors of the Board, but their decision had not been made known at the end of the year.

As regards sewage disposal and water supply, two of the prime factors of good sanitation, there can be little doubt that as regards the first the steady if not very rapid increase of the town of Egham is rendering it year by year a greater necessity of that portion of the district, and the question will become a pressing one before long. The mains of the Water Company being laid through the greater part of Egham and the Hythe, a good and reliable supply is available in most localities where the existing wells are found to be unfit for use. Six samples were submitted to analysis, all with more or less unsatisfactory results, two being distinctly and two badly fouled.

Twenty-five notifications of infectious attacks were received during the year, viz.: scarlet fever, twenty; diphtheria, one; enteric fever, three; erysipelas, one.

Scarlet Fever.—All but three of the cases occurred during the fourth quarter and the majority of them in and near the

Hythe; with the exception of one family, in which five children were attacked, there was only a single case in a house. It was generally a difficult matter to trace the way in which the infection had been taken, but in the absence of the thorough isolation which in most cases can only be effectually secured by the removal of the persons attacked to an isolation hospital, it is probable that it is spread from house to house by the inevitable intercourse which goes on despite all warnings and restrictions.

The only death from "notifiable" infectious complaints was one from typhoid fever, of which there were three "sporadic" attacks at intervals of some months. The principal "zymotic" mortality of the year resulted from whooping cough, which was fatal to seven infants during the first two quarters, and to diarrhoea, which was fatal to two infants and to one adult who lived in a somewhat insanitary cottage and died after a short illness.

The registered births were M. 136, F. 155, total 291, and the total deaths amounted to 143, which have to be corrected by the exclusion of those of fifteen patients in the Holloway Sanatorium not belonging to the district and the addition of ten of those in Windsor Union House who were received from it—making the correct number M. 79, F. 59, total 138.

The deaths at all ages amounted to 47·4% and those of infants less than a twelvemonth old to 9·6% of the births, the respective rates per 1,000 of the estimated population being births 26·5, deaths 12·6. All these figures (except the birth rate, which is practically the same) being below the corresponding mean rates for the year of the combined district.

Of the eleven deaths from zymotic complaints all but two were of infants or children under five years old, as already mentioned. They account for 7·9% of those from all causes and were at the rate of 1·0 per 1,000. In addition to these, however, influenza and its complications, which prevailed to a serious extent in the early part of the year, occasioned nine

deaths, mostly of old and infirm people, amounting to a death rate of 0·8 per 1,000.

Eight deaths were due to consumption and twice the number—sixteen—to pulmonary inflammations, the respective rates being 0·7 and 1·4.

The wasting and convulsive diseases of children under five years of age were fatal to twenty-three, amounting to 57·5% of the entire mortality at this age period. The death rate for this group was 2·1 per 1,000.

Only one inquest was held during the year, on a person “found drowned.”

TABLES
OF
STATISTICS,
1895.

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1895.

TABLE I.

‡ In the columns marked thus (‡) the deaths in Hospitals, in the Public Lunatic Asylums, and in Union Houses are distributed in the respective Districts according to previous residence; those of persons not belonging to any of them being altogether excluded from calculation.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Corrected Popula- tion of Sanitary Districts estimated to middle of 1895. ‡	Births Registered 1895.	Corrected Deaths, 1895. ‡	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living.		Corrected average Death Rate per 1,000 for the ten years	
				1895 ‡	1894 ‡	1874-83 ‡ inclusive.	1884-93 ‡ inclusive.
NEWBURY RURAL	10,355	284	189	18.2	16.1	18.32	16.98
NEWBURY URBAN	11,224	289	174	15.5	15.1	19.08	18.44
HUNGERFORD RURAL	8,828	258	136	15.4	16.1	17.04	17.43
RAMSBURY RURAL	7,855	228	93	11.3	15.7		
ABINGDON RURAL	9,286	229	143	15.4	13.4	17.41	14.86
CULHAM RURAL	2,653	62	48	18.1	12.7		
ABINGDON URBAN	6,382	160	117	18.3	14.2	19.93	18.07
WALLINGFORD RURAL	6,205	148	80	12.9	14.4	17.19	17.01
CROWMARSH RURAL	5,094	121	100	19.6	12.7		
WALLINGFORD URBAN	2,937	77	43	14.6	11.6	18.70	19.12
BRADFIELD RURAL	15,631	383	208	13.5	14.5	16.50	14.69
GORING RURAL	3,054	72	32	9.6	11.7		
COOKHAM RURAL	10,344	283	155	15.0	15.6	15.81	16.11
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	11,419	310	146	12.8	13.4	16.15	15.43
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL. ...	13,431	352	174	13.0	11.3	13.43	12.70
WINDSOR RURAL	13,296	343	179	13.5	12.1	16.23	13.81
EGHAM RURAL	10,981	291	138	12.6	16.1		
TOTAL	148,995	3,892	2,155	Mean Rate for Comb. 14.5 San. Dist.	14.1	16.96	15.63

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1895.

TABLE II.

Number of persons living at various groups of ages in the Rural and Urban Districts of the Berkshire Combined Sanitary District, compiled from the returns of the Census of 1891.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 year under 5 years.	TOTAL under 5 years.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	Over 65 years.
NEWBURY RURAL ...	10,675	5,181	5,494	234	1,018	1,252	2,541	1,665	4,332	885
NEWBURY URBAN ...	11,002	5,096	5,906	254	965	1,219	2,624	1,973	4,402	784
HUNGERFORD RURAL ...	17,017	8,556	8,461	429	1,684	2,113	4,001	2,847	6,651	1,405
ABINGDON RURAL ...	11,971	6,070	5,901	278	1,215	1,493	3,052	1,984	4,587	855
ABINGDON URBAN ...	6,557	3,044	3,513	157	604	761	1,586	1,153	2,588	469
WALLINGFORD RURAL ...	11,717	5,888	5,829	234	1,105	1,339	2,758	1,849	4,922	849
WALLINGFORD URBAN ...	2,989	1,472	1,517	64	237	301	650	525	1,296	217
BRADFIELD RURAL ...	18,017	9,181	8,836	408	1,768	2,176	4,419	3,110	7,142	1,170
COOKHAM RURAL ...	9,861	4,819	5,042	230	948	1,178	2,322	1,653	4,082	626
MAIDENHEAD URBAN ...	10,607	5,131	5,476	271	1,041	1,312	2,416	1,996	4,357	526
EASTHAMSTEAD RURAL	13,704	6,846	6,858	304	1,247	1,551	3,095	2,317	5,990	751
WINDSOR RURAL ...	23,335	11,097	12,238	568	2,188	2,756	5,227	4,259	10,034	1,059
TOTAL ...	147,452	72,381	75,071	3,431	14,020	17,451	34,691	25,331	60,383	9,596



TABLE III.

Table shewing the proportional sex and age distribution, at various groups of ages, per 1,000 living, of persons enumerated at the Census of 1891, in the Rural and Urban Districts of the Berkshire Combined Sanitary District; calculated from the Census returns.

SANITARY DISTRICT.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	TOTAL under 5 yrs.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 65 years.	Over 65 years.
NEWBURY RURAL ...	485.4	514.7	21.9	95.4	117.3	238.0	156.0	405.8	82.9
NEWBURY URBAN ...	463.2	536.8	23.1	87.7	110.8	238.1	179.3	400.2	71.3
HUNGERFORD RURAL ...	502.8	497.2	25.3	98.9	124.2	235.1	167.3	390.9	82.6
ABINGDON RURAL ...	507.1	492.9	23.2	101.5	124.7	254.9	165.7	383.2	71.4
ABINGDON URBAN ...	464.2	535.7	23.9	92.1	116.1	241.9	175.8	394.7	71.5
WALLINGFORD RURAL ...	*502.5	*497.5	20.0	94.4	114.4	235.6	158.0	420.0	72.0
WALLINGFORD URBAN ...	492.5	507.5	21.4	79.3	100.7	217.5	175.6	433.6	72.6
BRADFIELD RURAL ...	509.6	490.4	22.6	98.1	120.8	245.3	172.6	396.4	64.9
COOKHAM RURAL ...	488.7	511.3	23.3	96.1	119.5	235.5	167.7	413.9	63.5
MAIDENHEAD URBAN ...	483.7	516.3	25.5	98.1	123.7	227.8	188.2	410.8	49.5
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL	†499.6	†500.4	22.2	91.0	113.2	225.8	169.1	437.1	54.8
WINDSOR RURAL ...	†475.5	†524.5	24.3	93.8	118.1	224.0	182.5	430.0	45.4
MEAN OF COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT }	490.9	509.1	23.3	95.1	118.4	235.3	171.8	409.5	65.1

Corrected for "Special" Inmates of Public Institutions { * Wallingford Rural ... Males 506.4 ... Females 493.6
 † Easthampstead " ... " 485.6 ... " 514.4
 ‡ Windsor " ... " 474.7 ... " 523.3
 within District, not belonging thereto :

TABLE III "B."

Death Rates per 1,000 of persons living at groups of ages, calculated on the basis of the Census returns of 1891.

SANITARY DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	TOTAL under 5 yrs.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 65 years.	Over 65 years.
NEWBURY RURAL	192.3	8.8	43.1	2.0	4.2	10.6	87.0
NEWBURY URBAN	153.5	11.4	41.0	2.3	2.0	11.8	79.1
HUNGERFORD RURAL	106.8	13.1	32.2	1.5	3.8	6.7	70.5
ABINGDON RURAL	86.3	11.5	25.5	4.6	8.6	8.9	94.7
ABINGDON URBAN	127.4	8.3	32.8	2.5	3.5	12.7	108.8
WALLINGFORD RURAL	132.5	9.0	30.6	1.8	3.2	8.9	98.9
WALLINGFORD URBAN	46.9	12.7	19.9	1.5	1.9	11.6	92.2
BRADFELD RURAL	90.7	10.7	25.7	2.0	2.2	9.9	82.9
COOKHAM RURAL	78.3	11.6	24.6	2.1	4.8	11.9	100.6
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	179.8	10.6	39.6	1.6	3.0	11.7	62.7
EASTHAMPTSTEAD RURAL ...	121.7	6.4	28.3	2.6	3.0	9.8	73.2
WINDSOR RURAL	116.2	16.4	36.9	3.2	2.6	9.6	85.9
MEAN RATE OF COM. SAN. DIS. 1895	118.7	11.3	32.4	2.4	3.5	10.0	84.7
" " " " 1894	105.8	14.8	32.7	2.1	3.8	9.7	79.9

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1895.

TABLE IV.

Return of Number of Inhabited Houses, and of Tenements in Sanitary Districts each containing less than five rooms, with the number of Persons living in the same; compiled from the Registrar General's Returns of the Census of 1891.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSES.		Number of separate Tenements.	Population, excluding "special" inmates of Institutions.	Number of Tenements each having less than five Rooms.	NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPYING TENEMENTS.								NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSES.		Number of separate Tenements.	Population, excluding "special" inmates of Institutions.	Number of Tenements each having less than five rooms.	NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPYING TENEMENTS.							
	Inhabited.	Empty and Building.				1	2	3	4	5	5-10	over 10	Inhabited.		Empty and Building.	1				2	3	4	5	5-10	over 10		
NEWBURY RURAL ...	2456	151	2489	10675	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	7 137 253 800 1197	5 47 32 63	1 47 81 161	1 55 48 170	... 8 29 129	... 7 21 111	... 6 42 165	WALLINGFORD URBAN ...	605	21	626	2826	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	1 48 50 135 234	1 23 8 10	... 11 16 27	... 7 11 25	... 3 7 21	... 2 ... 20	... 2 8 32	...	
NEWBURY URBAN ...	2385	272	2406	10770	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	3 113 154 569 839	2 41 24 47	1 47 53 110	... 16 22 100	... 6 23 85	... 3 19 81	... 13 144	BRADFELD RURAL ...	3656	251	3853	17888	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	17 150 264 1091 1522	13 47 23 50	4 50 69 192	... 23 51 192	... 10 37 164	... 10 35 163	... 10 46 325	... 3 5	...
HUNGERFORD RURAL ...	3867	333	3999	16898	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	22 399 699 1151 2271	14 107 75 68	3 131 168 218	3 68 108 223	2 35 115 187	... 26 79 140	... 32 150 310	COOKHAM RURAL ...	2061	121	2089	9861	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	8 68 122 768 966	6 11 10 45	1 33 35 145	... 12 21 157	... 5 16 108	... 4 16 95	... 3 23 212	... ... 1 6	...
ABINGDON RURAL ...	2615	196	2651	11971	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	5 210 408 902 1525	3 62 40 41	2 72 90 184	... 32 71 154	... 18 62 138	... 11 42 118	... 15 102 266	MAIDENHEAD URBAN ...	2071	168	2136	10411	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	32 96 64 408 600	23 32 12 10	5 36 14 71	2 15 17 69	2 8 9 62	... 3 3 72	... 2 9 112	... ... ... 2	...
ABINGDON URBAN ...	1384	129	1469	6408	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	53 79 247 255 634	41 39 12 15	8 19 57 40	3 9 47 53	1 7 44 33	... 4 29 29	... 1 58 83	EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL	2579	123	2668	12896	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	28 78 127 591 824	23 34 17 32	3 18 31 99	1 12 27 115	... 5 15 85	... 4 15 96	... 5 22 159	... ... ... 5	...
WALLINGFORD RURAL ...	2472	186	2548	11197	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	42 253 331 808 1434	31 59 27 45	6 88 72 127	4 45 68 124	... 26 48 124	1 17 44 117	... 17 70 233	WINDSOR RURAL ...	4502	256	4853	22722	Tenements—1 Room ... " 2 " ... " 3 " ... " 4 " ... TOTAL ...	115 243 244 1040 1642	84 68 29 59	17 85 69 188	9 37 52 182	5 17 39 167	... 15 23 143	... 11 32 295	... ... 6	...

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1895.

TABLE V.

Tables of Population, Registered Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1895, classified according to Diseases and Ages. The Infectious Diseases Notification Act is in force in every District except as otherwise stated.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.**		Registered Births.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.												MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													
	Census 1891.	Corrected Esti- mate to middle of 1895.		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.		
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.					
NEWBURY RURAL ...	10454	10355	M. 157 F. 127 284	I	11	I	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	31														
NEWBURY URBAN ... Notification Act not adopted	11002	11244	153 | 136 289	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2		January ...	...	21	12	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	9	47
HUNGERFORD RURAL ...	8895	8828	132 | 126 258	I	56	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	62		February...	...	16	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	24
RAMSBURY RURAL ...	8122	7855	113 | 115 228	...	11	I	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	11	25		March ...	...	9	3	I	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	23
ABINGDON RURAL ...	9279	9286	116 | 113 229	...	I	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	4	7		April ...	...	6	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	16
CULHAM RURAL ...	2692	2653	27 | 35 62	...	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		May ...	...	9	2	I	...	5	2	...	...	...	3	22
ABINGDON URBAN ...	6557	6382	95 | 65 160	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11		June ...	...	10	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	23
WALLINGFORD RURAL ...	6567	6205	68 | 80 148	...	19	...	...	...	*12	...	...	I	...	6	38		July ...	...	16	16	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	35
CROWMARSH RURAL ...	5150	5094	56 | 65 121	...	5	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	6	12		August ...	I	20	13	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	48
WALLINGFORD URBAN ...	2989	2937	43 | 34 77	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		September.	...	22	16	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	13	56
BRADFIELD RURAL ...	15183	15631	187 | 198 385	...	14	29	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	6	57		October ...	...	34	17	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	9	67
GORING RURAL ...	2834	3054	37 | 35 72	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	I	...	...	6		November.	...	57	13	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	9	89
COOKHAM RURAL ...	9861	10344	136 | 147 283	...	34	18	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	4	56		December.	...	59	I	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	74
MAIDENHEAD URBAN ... Notification Act not adopted	10607	11419	164 | 146 310	...	5	...	...	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	8		TOTAL...	3	279	109	2	...	56	2	...	2	...	79	525
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL	13704	13431	166 | 186 352	...	48	5	I	...	5	...	...	...	...	10	69														
WINDSOR RURAL ...	12599	13296	181 | 162 343	I	32	33	...	...	8	...	...	I	...	10	85														
EGHAM RURAL ...	10187	10981	136 | 155 291	...	20	I	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	I	25														
TOTALS ...	146682	148995	1967 | 1925 3892	3	279	101	2	...	56	2	...	3	...	79	525														

** In the Column "Corrected Estimated Population 1895," the Special Inmates of Hospitals and of Lunatic Asylums have been excluded, and the Pauper Inmates of Union Houses have been distributed to the Sanitary Districts included in the Union in proportion to their respective populations.

* Eleven of these attacks occurred among the "Special" Inmates of the County Lunatic Asylum, Moulsoford.



BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1895.

TABLE VI "A."

TABLE OF DEATHS REGISTERED during the year 1895, in the Combined Rural and Urban Sanitary District of Berkshire, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																	
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Influenza.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	*(Under 5 years)		All other Diseases.		TOTAL.	
												Wasting Diseases.	Convulsive Diseases.	Under 5 years	Above 5 years	Under 5 years																				Above 5 years					
NEWBURY RURAL	177	45	9	3	6	40	74	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	9	7	8	23	24	4	28	10	3	55	54	123
NEWBURY URBAN	185	39	11	8	5	55	67	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6	1	...	5	8	11	20	18	8	19	8	2	71	50	135
HUNGERFORD RURAL	138	26	15	6	4	27	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	3	9	3	28	21	1	11	10	2	40	41	97
RAMSBURY RURAL	88	20	7	...	6	17	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	...	7	3	4	13	9	...	10	2	2	27	27	61
ABINGDON RURAL	125	19	8	8	12	28	50	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	...	4	4	15	15	9	1	12	3	...	50	27	98
CULHAM RURAL	44	4	5	6	4	7	18	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	4	1	1	3	1	2	20	9	35
ABINGDON URBAN	136	21	6	4	5	37	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	11	8	31	16	3	12	2	4	42	27	109
WALLINGFORD RURAL	119	18	6	3	6	39	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	13	26	15	1	8	5	5	38	24	95	
CROWMARSH RURAL	93	13	4	3	3	32	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	5	9	15	13	5	4	7	...	29	17	76	
WALLINGFORD URBAN	59	3	3	2	2	17	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	10	3	...	3	...	21	6	53	
BRADFIELD RURAL	194	34	15	7	3	51	84	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	12	15	3	17	23	10	17	12	5	67	49	145
GORING RURAL	31	3	3	2	1	12	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	4	3	2	1	...	8	6	25	
COOKHAM RURAL	126	18	10	5	6	36	51	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	7	10	8	19	12	7	9	4	3	34	28	98	
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	171	41	12	4	8	62	44	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	7	15	8	26	23	6	20	11	8	35	53	118	
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL	184	36	8	6	6	69	59	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	7	10	19	29	23	6	14	13	3	52	44	140		
WINDSOR RURAL	212	38	25	13	14	57	65	...	2	12	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	6	11	28	25	25	3	19	10	4	56	63	149		
EGHAM RURAL	143	27	12	5	3	58	38	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	2	...	11	11	8	16	16	...	14	8	1	44	39	104	
TOTAL	2225	405	159	85	94	644	838	...	631	7	...	5	...	...	4	...	3	6	22	26	43	11	...	88	132	158	314	262	62	202	110	44	689	564	1661				

* "Wasting Diseases" (under 5 years) include:—Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Premature Birth and Malformations.
 "Convulsive Diseases" include:—Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laringismus, and Teething.

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1895.

TABLE VI "B."

TABLE OF "CORRECTED" DEATHS occurring during the Year 1895, in the Combined Rural and Urban Sanitary District of Berkshire, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities, showing also the estimated "corrected" Population of such Localities, and the Deaths in Public Institutions therein.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	"Corrected" Population, all ages. Estimated to middle of 1895.	Deaths outside district of persons belonging thereto.	Deaths within district of persons not belonging thereto.	DEATHS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS WITHIN DISTRICT.			TOTAL "CORRECTED" MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.						MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																																	
				Union Houses. TOTAL. Persons not belonging to District.	H'pitals. TOTAL. Persons not belonging to District.	Lunatic Asylums TOTAL. Persons not belonging to District.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.			Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Influenza.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	*(Under 5 years)		All other Diseases.	TOTAL.			
																		Wasting Diseases.	Convulsive Diseases.																											
NEWBURY RURAL ...	10355	12	M. 88 F. 101 189	45	9	5	7	46	77	Under 5	1	2	1	9	28	10	3	54					
															5 upwds.	1	1	...	9	7	8	15	25	7	62	135					
NEWBURY URBAN ...	11224	3	14	19	6	10	7	...	92 | 82 174	39	11	6	4	52	62	Under 5	3	1	9	...	1	19	8	2	50					
															5 upwds.	1	1	2	...	5	8	11	9	18	3	65	124					
HUNGERFORD RURAL ...	8828	3	5	14	5	57 | 79 136	26	15	6	5	25	59	Under 5	8	...	1	9	11	10	2	41				
															5 upwds.	3	9	3	19	20	1	39	95						
RAMSBURY RURAL	7855	5	42 | 51 93	20	7	...	6	20	40	Under 5	...	1	1	2	5	...	1	3	10	2	2	27			
															5 upwds.	1	1	...	6	3	4	11	10	30	66					
ABINGDON RURAL	9286	18	64 | 79 143	20	9	8	13	33	60	Under 5	2	2	1	2	6	...	1	12	3	...	29			
															5 upwds.	1	5	1	...	4	5	14	13	12	1	58	114			
CULHAM RURAL ...	2653	4	26 | 22 48	4	5	6	4	8	21	Under 5	2	1	3	1	2	9				
															5 upwds.	4	2	4	4	2	1	22	39					
ABINGDON URBAN	6382	2	21	26	18	9	3	...	60 | 57 117	20	5	4	4	33	51	Under 5	3	4	12	2	4	25				
															5 upwds.	1	1	...	2	11	8	24	12	2	31	92			
WALLINGFORD RURAL	6205	11	50	52	45 | 35 80	18	6	2	3	10	41	Under 5	1	5	8	5	5	24			
															5 upwds.	26	56			
CROWMARSH RURAL	5094	7	60 | 40 100	13	4	3	3	34	43	Under 5	1	3	2	4	7	...	17			
															5 upwds.	1	5	9	14	14	6	33	83					
WALLINGFORD URBAN	2937	3	19	20	17	4	2	...	23 | 20 43	3	3	1	1	15	20	Under 5	3	3	6			
															5 upwds.	5	6	5	6	1	14	...	37				
BRADFIELD RURAL	15631	14	...	19	103 | 105 208	34	16	7	5	59	87	Under 5	6	5	...	2	17	12	5	50			
															5 upwds.	3	76	158			
GORING RURAL	3054	1	20 | 12 32	3	3	2	2	12	10	Under 5	1	2	1	...	6				
															5 upwds.	8	26			
COOKHAM RURAL...	10344	29	88 | 67 155	18	11	5	8	50	63	Under 5	3	2	1	...	3	3	...	1	9	4	3	29			
															5 upwds.	2	42	126			
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	11419	...	25	24	20	8	5	...	67 | 79 146	41	11	4	6	51	33	Under 5	2	5	...	2	20	11	8	52			
															5 upwds.	28	94			
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL	13431	11	21	18	1	20	82 | 92 174	37	8	8	7	59	55	Under 5	1	9	14	13	4	45		
															5 upwds.	49	129			
WINDSOR RURAL ...	13296	1	34	35	24	11	10	...	84 | 85 179	38	24	12	8	47	50	Under 5	...	1	9	62			
															5 upwds.	...	1	3	42	117			
EGHAM RURAL	10981	10	15	15	79 | 59 138	28	12	5	3	49	41	Under 5	40			
															5 upwds.	42	98			
TOTAL ...	148995	134	204	175	91	42	27	87	1080 | 1075 2155	407	159	84	89	603	813	Under 5	...	221	7	1	3	18	24	29	2	...	6	...	4	84	...	8	202	110	45	566
															5 upwds.	...	410	...	5	3	3	4	214	9	...	79	133	131	212	257	52	667	1589

* "Wasting Diseases" (under 5 years) include:—Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Premature Birth and Malformations.
"Convulsive Diseases" include:—Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laryngismus, and Teething.

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1895.

TABLE VII.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Birth Rate per 1,000 living.	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage Rate of Corrected Deaths to Births.	Percentage Rate of Corrected Deaths under 1 year to Births.	Percentage of Total Corrected Mortality occurring at various groups of Ages.						
					Under 1 year	1 to 5	TOTAL Under 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Over 65
NEWBURY RURAL	27.4	18.2	66.5	15.8	23.8	4.8	28.6	2.6	3.7	24.3	40.7
NEWBURY URBAN	25.7	15.5	60.5	13.5	22.4	6.3	28.7	3.4	2.3	29.9	35.6
HUNGERFORD RURAL	29.2	15.4	52.7	10.1	19.1	11.0	30.1	4.4	3.7	18.4	43.4
RAMSBURY RURAL	29.0	11.8	40.4	8.8	21.5	7.5	29.0	...	6.4	21.5	44.1
ABINGDON RURAL	24.7	15.4	62.4	8.8	14.0	6.3	20.3	5.6	9.1	23.0	42.0
CULHAM RURAL	23.4	18.1	77.4	6.4	8.3	10.4	18.7	12.5	8.3	16.7	43.7
ABINGDON URBAN	25.1	18.3	73.1	12.5	17.1	4.3	21.4	3.4	3.4	28.2	43.6
WALLINGFORD RURAL	23.8	12.9	54.0	12.2	22.5	7.5	30.0	2.5	3.8	12.5	51.2
CROWMARSH RURAL	23.8	19.6	82.7	10.7	13.0	4.0	17.0	3.0	3.0	34.0	43.0
WALLINGFORD URBAN	26.2	14.6	55.8	3.9	7.0	7.0	14.0	2.3	2.3	35.0	46.5
BRADFIELD RURAL	24.5	13.3	54.3	8.9	16.3	7.7	24.0	3.4	2.4	27.7	41.8
GORING RURAL	23.6	10.5	44.4	4.2	9.4	9.4	18.8	6.2	6.2	37.5	31.2
COOKHAM RURAL	27.4	15.0	54.8	6.4	11.6	7.1	18.7	3.2	5.2	32.3	40.6
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	27.1	12.8	47.1	13.2	28.1	7.5	35.6	2.7	4.1	34.9	22.6
EASTHAMSTEAD RURAL	26.2	13.0	49.4	10.5	21.3	4.6	25.9	4.6	4.0	33.9	31.6
WINDSOR RURAL	25.8	13.5	52.2	11.1	21.2	13.4	34.6	6.7	4.5	26.3	27.9
EGHAM RURAL	26.5	12.6	47.4	9.6	20.0	8.7	28.7	3.6	2.2	35.5	29.7
MEAN RATES FOR 1895	26.1	14.5	55.4	10.5	18.9	7.4	26.3	3.9	4.1	28.0	37.7
„ „ 1894	24.9	14.1	56.7	9.8	17.3	9.9	27.2	3.5	4.6	28.0	36.6
Average yearly rate of the ten years } 1874-83 inclusive }	30.46	16.96	55.76	10.74	19.04	11.44	30.48	5.07	4.73	25.84	34.07
„ „ 1884-93 „	27.80	15.63	56.27	10.22	18.22	9.38	27.60	4.58	4.33	24.17	39.25

Deaths in Hospitals, in Union Houses, and in Public Lunatic Asylums are distributed in the respective Sanitary Districts according to previous residence. See Note TABLE I.

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1895.

TABLE VIII.

NAMES OF SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Corrected Death Rates per 1,000 living, for					Percentage of Corrected Deaths at all ages, due to				Percentage of Corrected Deaths under 5 years, due to	
	*Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Influenza	Phthisis.	Pulmonary Inflamma- tions.	Wasting & Convulsive Dis. under 5	*Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Pulmonary Inflamma- tions.	Wasting & Convulsive Dis. under 5	*Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Wasting & Convulsive Diseases.
NEWBURY RURAL	'5	'9	'8	2'3	3'7	2'6	4'2	12'7	20'1	7'4	70'4
NEWBURY URBAN	1'1	'4	1'0	1'6	2'5	6'9	6'3	10'3	16'1	20'0	56'0
HUNGERFORD RURAL	1'1	'3	'3	3'2	2'4	7'4	2'2	20'6	15'4	21'9	51'2
RAMSBURY RURAL	1'1	'9	'5	1'8	1'5	9'7	4'3	15'1	12'9	29'6	44'4
ABINGDON RURAL	1'0	'4	1'7	2'0	1'6	7'0	11'2	13'3	10'5	13'9	51'7
CULHAM RURAL	'7	1'5	1'5	1'9	1'5	4'2	8'3	10'4	8'3	22'2	44'4
ABINGDON URBAN	'6	'3	1'2	4'4	2'2	3'4	6'8	23'9	12'0	12'0	56'0
WALLINGFORD RURAL	'3	'2	1'0	1'6	2'1	2'5	7'5	12'5	16'2	7'1	92'8
CROWMARSH RURAL	'8	'2	1'8	3'1	2'3	4'0	9'0	16'0	11'0	17'6	64'7
WALLINGFORD URBAN	1'0	...	2'0	1'7	1'0	7'0	13'9	11'6	7'0	50'0	50'0
BRADFIELD RURAL	'8	'8	'2	1'2	1'8	6'2	1'4	8'6	13'9	18'0	58'0
GORING RURAL	1'3	'3	1'0	'3	1'0	12'5	9'4	3'1	9'4	50'0	50'0
COOKHAM RURAL	1'2	'9	1'0	2'2	1'2	7'7	6'4	14'8	8'2	20'7	44'8
MAIDENHEAD URBAN	'9	'4	'5	1'9	2'7	6'8	4'1	15'1	21'2	11'5	59'6
EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL ...	'4	'5	1'0	2'0	2'0	2'9	8'0	15'5	15'5	8'9	60'0
WINDSOR RURAL	1'7	'5	1'2	1'6	2'1	12'8	8'9	12'3	15'6	25'8	45'2
EGHAM RURAL	1'0	'8	'7	1'4	2'1	7'9	5'8	11'6	16'7	22'5	57'5
MEAN RATE FOR 1895	'9	'6	'9	2'0	2'1	6'5	6'3	13'7	14'5	17'8	55'1
„ „ 1894	1'1	'4	1'1	2'4	1'5	8'2	8'1	17'1	10'9	28'9	40'3
Average yearly rate of the ten years 1874-83 inclusive }	1'80	...	1'64	2'68	...	10'94	9'67	15'61	...	Rate of 5 yrs. 1889-93 inclusive. } 17'52	49'70
„ „ 1884-93 „	1'21	...	1'22	2'55	2'18	7'75	7'82	16'12	14'03		

* Including small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (and croup), whooping cough, fever (typhus, typhoid and other continued), diarrhoea (and dysentery). (For list of Wasting and Convulsive Diseases, see foot-note Table VI. "A.")

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. 1895.

TABLE IX.

Returns, by Inspectors of Nuisances, of Sanitary Works carried out in the Year 1895.

Name of District	Newbury Rural	Newbury Urban	Hungerford Rural	Ramsbury Rural	Abingdon Rural	Culham Rural	Abingdon Urban	Wallingford Rural	Crowmarsh Rural	Wallingford Urban.	Bradfield Rural	Goring Rural	Cookham Rural	Maidenhead Urban	East-hampstead Rural	Windsor Rural	Egham Rural	TOTAL.
Area in Acres	42,866	1,829	Approx 50,000	imaging 47,000	40,860	13,689	730	23,759	18,558	380	55,215	9,155	27,803	2,123	27,033	12,143	7,786	380,367
Name of Inspector of Nuisances... ..	W. Church.	E. A. Stickland.	J. Pinniger.	J. Pinniger.	T. B. Warren.	C. K. Glanville.	G. Winship.	S. C. Johns.	S. C. Johns.	S. C. Johns.	T. Windle.	T. Windle.	G. A. Millin.	J. H. Barford.	H. Lloyd.	G. Watts.	W. Menzies.	
1. No. of Premises visited	754	500	1212	1009	435	397	216	483	256	240	774	92	296	718	868	400	215	8865
2. „ Inspections for Sanitary Survey ... ..	..	..	..	..	92	..	5	..	..	..	16	..	..	49	20	..	41	223
3. „ Complaints to Sanitary Authority ... ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	15	6	..	3	34
4. „ Nuisances reported	157	40	248	168	220	136	6	153	53	24	71	11	92	145	184	211	94	2113
5. „ Formal Notices served	5	25	3	43	111	24	6	2	..	..	7	..	4	8	80	54	6	378
6. „ Summonses heard before Justices	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
7. Nuisances abated (No. of Premises)	129	40	178	136	159	48	6	..	..	19	59	9	92	114	168	124	62	1343
8. { As to Privies, W.C.'s, &c.	48	2	34	32	49	10	1	33	5	..	4	5	21	3	30	35	32	344
9. { „ Drains	16	20	18	18	12	4	..	54	13	..	17	2	22	65	26	37	9	333
10. { „ Pigs or other animals	21	5	2	5	4	9	1	12	8	5	2	1	..	7	9	8	1	100
11. { „ Cow-, Slaughter-, & Bake-houses	11	1	9	6	2	4	..	8	4	3	1	..	..	13	8	..	..	70
12. { „ Deficient or impure water	11	..	4	4	8	1	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	5	37	2	3	94
13. { „ Foul, dilapidated, and over-crowded houses	12	4	40	26	71	8	2	19	7	4	21	4	40	11	31	7	18	325
14. { „ Houses closed as unfit for habitation	2	..	5	1	6	..	13	2	..	..	8	..	3	4	4	4	..	52
15. { „ Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	7	6	9	2	27	4	..	9	4	..	11	..	6	3	39	36	8	181
16. { „ Other nuisances	29	..	30	15	3	..	..	10	7	7	5	..	..	..	..	20	..	126
17. { No. of premises disinfected on account of infectious diseases... ..	10	3	12	22	2	9	1	15	..	..	29	5	20	2	22	57	8	217
18. { „ Samples of water, &c. sent to M.O.H.	7	1	1	..	1	1	..	9	2	..	1	..	5	4	7	22	6	67
19. { „ Earth or dry closets provided	9	1	16	18	20	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	..	24	1	13	123
20. { „ Water supply provided, wells sunk	3	6	11	8	7	2	21	7	13	..	20	..	1	..	54	4	4	161
21. { „ Cow-houses, Dairies, &c. Registered	4	2	1	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	21
22. { „ „ „ inspected	20	2	21	24	37	..	8	34	16	4	14	..	11	15	69	1	1	277
23. { „ Piggeries	8	20	..	..	18	56	..	15	8	9	27	2	2	52	..	6	3	226
24. { „ Slaughter-houses	13	6	8	6	2	3	5	6	6	6	6	2	5	9	12	4	..	99
25. { „ Bake-houses	1	..	20	22	56	..	14	9	7	7	16	2	15	13	..	5	..	187
26. { „ Canal Boats ... ..	..	10	..	..	8	..	10	3	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
27. { Houses reported under “Housing of Working Classes Act” Sect. 30	1	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	40	61

